

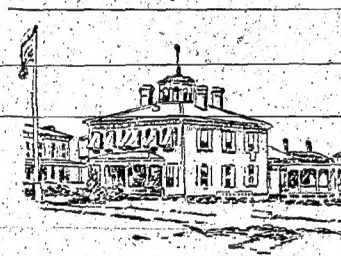
### FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

#### PESTILENCE SEEMS TO BE WELL IN HAND.

Cool Weather Favorable to the Infected Districts—One Tenth But Section Is Dead—Statement by Ratchford on the Strike—Hawaii for Annexation Is of a Mild Type.

The yellow fever scourge cannot be said to be spreading, but it clings tenaciously, when it gets a foothold. Eighteen new cases were reported at New Orleans, but all are of a mild type. The cases at New Orleans now number 52, which is very few among a population of 280,000. The deaths continue to show an extraordinary small percentage, only five deaths having occurred among 52 patients. Of course there is considerable reason to believe that the disease is in New Orleans is approaching there and to continue the disease in other portions of the South. At Mobile the disease is quite quiet, 11 new cases being reported on Saturday, 11 on Sunday, but only 2 on Monday because the weather has taken a favorable turn. The cold wave in the Northwest seems to have spread its disinfecting wings over that city. There are no new cases at Ocean Springs, but the distress of the inhabitants in that little burg is sore. The town is so strictly quarantined that both food and medicine are very scarce. Cairo is recovering from its alarm. All the local physicians stoutly declare that the two cases at the marine hospital are not yellow fever, but a type of sharp malarial fever so common in the autumn among those who live upon the south-western rivers. This opinion, if confirmed by subsequent events, will knock out Dr. Gutierrez of Pennsylvania, whom the government had employed at heavy expense as the greatest yellow fever expert in the United States. Dr. Gutierrez is not the first expert who has found himself minus of subsequent developments. Nevertheless Cairo will omit no precautions against the yellow fever, and therefore it has quarantined against Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi.

The South expects to wait for the first frost before the yellow fever is thoroughly stamped out, but it is hardly probable that a sharp frost will be felt below the Tennessee line before the last of November. The postoffice department is in a quandary. Many of the towns in the Gulf States have quarantined against all mail matter, even after it has been fumigated. This shows the condition of alarm which prevails in many sections of the South. Now and then an incident is published which tends to show that the yellow fever can be communicated through the mail. It is related that a person in Mobile received a letter from a friend in Ocean Springs. The letter was written in a room where a yellow fever patient was in bed, and the person who received the letter was attacked by the fever. All these facts are not authenticated, but their publication widens the dismay and tends to make the people believe that the yellow fever town should be treated as the outcasts of the world.



UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL AT NEW ORLEANS.

According to the statements of a physician who has experience in the plague of 1878, when from thirty to 100 persons died every day for months, the fever is in itself not nearly so dangerous as the panic which accompanies it. If the people would not become overcome by fear more of them would be saved. He says that probably 10 per cent. of all those who have the disease recover in all cases, and this is the middle of the twentieth year of its duration. The mining situation is not likely to become a disaster in the beginning of next year, at which time the hope to be able to settle wage differences will be without the necessity of a strike.

### END OF THE GENERAL STRIKE.

#### President Ratchford Reviews the Victory of the Coal Miners.

M. D. Ratchford, President of the United Mine Workers of America, has given out the following authorized statement:

About 75,000 miners have resumed work in the bituminous coal fields of the central States. This strike has ended. This is the middle of the twentieth year of its duration. The mining situation is not likely to become a disaster in the beginning of next year, at which time the hope to be able to settle wage differences will be without the necessity of a strike.

### COOPER RIVER INDIANS.

Van Burin, a second partner of Ratchford, says the Indians found near the mouth of Cooper River are perfectly harmless, but those found a little farther up are quarrelsome and aggressive. He claims that the scheme to send an armed force of miners to the Cooper River, for the purpose of driving out the Indians, is impracticable. The Indians, he says, are themselves well armed, to begin with, and are not so easily driven out.

### PLAYING WITH DEATH.

England Irritated by the Bad Management in India.

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### SCALE IS ADOPTED.

State Convention of Illinois Mine Workers Take Action.

The Illinois State convention of the United Mine Workers at Springfield completed its business and adjourned. A scale was adopted by the convention which is said to be satisfactory to all coal miners in the State. The scale is based on the Pittsburgh settlement scale and is about 6 per cent. below the scale adopted by the convention held in August.

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# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

ORAYLING. MICHIGAN.

## PEARY TO GO AGAIN.

SAYS HE WILL REACH THE NORTH POLE OR DIE.

Arranges a Five Years' Cruise in Arctic Seas to Begin Next July—Does Not Think "Andree" Has a Chance of Success.

Peary's New Plans.

Lieut. Peary, the Arctic explorer, while in Philadelphia said: "In addition to securing the big meteorite I told the crew to get next winter's mail when I leave again, which will be about the end of next July, it will be to remain up there until I reach the pole or lose my life in the attempt if it takes five years to accomplish this object. Next summer I shall take my vessel up to Sherard Osborn fjord and make that place my base of supplies. On the last trip I made arrangements with the Arctic highlanders, a tribe of Eskimos, consisting of 230 men, women and children, known as the most northerly tribe of human beings on the globe, to put in this coming winter obtaining mail, and in securing all the walrus meat they can for dog food. I have singled out eight young men of the tribe, with their wives, children, dogs, sledges and tents, to accompany me to Sherard Osborn fjord, which is about 300 miles farther north than their present abode. My party will consist of a surgeon, a geologist, another white man and myself, the rest will be Eskimos. The latter know how to drive dogs; they can go hungry and know how to get food. The conditions under which I shall make the coming expedition are of the most satisfactory character. The American Geographical Society has assured \$150,000 to meet all expenses and I have been given five years' leave of absence. I shall probably buy a new ship for next year, though we may use the Hope again. Mrs. Peary will not accompany me. I am quite sure I shall succeed in reaching the pole."

Fatal Fire in Toronto.

While fire was destroying the Musée Theatre at Toronto, Ont., a team of horses attached to a large fire engine took flight and ran away with the engine, a fatal result. The engine was getting up steam and was thickly surrounded by people. The horses plunged madly into the crowd, killing one boy and injuring ten persons, some of them possibly fatally. The flames had spread headway, and before the fire was got under control the Musée, or Bijou, where the actors were preparing to give an entertainment, was completely destroyed. Rogers' furniture warehouses and factory adjoining were damaged. The loss will be about \$50,000.

British Special Assured.

According to special dispatches from Simla, the British, who captured Badami, a large force of Mohameds and Shikaris, have pushed on from the pass, and without opposition have occupied Jaroli, the village and headquarters of the Hindu Mullah, who has fled. It is believed that the capture of the village and the flight of the priest will break the back of the opposition of the tribesmen to the further advance of the British.

Steamer Ethelgonda Saved.

News has been received in New York of the saving of the British steamer Ethelgonda, which was ashore in the harbor of St. Lucia, West Indies, last June. The Ethelgonda is a 2,100-ton vessel, and at the time of the accident was bound from Buenos Ayres with 4,000 bales of wool consigned to Boston merchants. The vessel was putting into St. Lucia for coal the afternoon of June 4, when she ran on the rocks and was abandoned.

Sensation in Mexico.

Ex-Chief of Police Eduardo Velasquez was found dead in his cell in the Federal prison, City of Mexico. In his forehead was a bullet hole and in his hand was a dagger, such as he used to carry when in office, and like those which are furnished to all police officers. Velasquez confessed that he ordered the murder of Arroyo, giving as his excuse love for the president.

Standing of the Clubs.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Baltimore . . . 38	27 Washington . . . 53
Boston . . . 30	35 Pittsburgh . . . 50
New York . . . 31	40 Chicago . . . 50
Cincinnati . . . 24	54 Philadelphia . . . 54
Cleveland . . . 20	58 Louisville . . . 51
Brooklyn . . . 60	60 St. Louis . . . 27

Can't Bring Back Hides Free.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior has declined to reopen a case upon which the department has already ruled in the matter of the return of hides of exported cattle. Certain Chicago interests desired to ship live cattle abroad and bring back the hides duty free. This the department declared could not be done.

Washington Mortgage Law Is Void.

The Supreme Court of Washington State has handed down a most important decision, declaring that the new mortgage law passed by the last Legislature is unconstitutional.

Milwaukee's Marrying Minister.

In spite of the opposition of a faction of the Grand Avenue M. E. Church in Milwaukee to the return of Rev. W. A. Hunsberger, he will be sent back to that church.

Will Wed Prince Esterhazy.

The announcement that Mrs. Lily Langtry will marry Prince Esterhazy is confirmed.

\$35,000 Fire Loss.

Five acres of buildings comprising the works of the Chicago Bridge and Iron Company, at One Hundred and Fifth and Throop streets, Chicago, were damaged by fire. The machine shops of the plant were wholly destroyed, entailing a total loss of more than \$35,000.

Cowhired an Editor.

Cot. Patrick McDonald, editor and politician, who is widely known in political circles in Kentucky, was cowhired by Mrs. Sarah Brady, a dressmaker, at Frankfort.

Held Up a Congressman.

Congressman Butterworth of Ohio was held up for purposes of robbery at Atlantic City, N. J. Indeed, he was robbed of his watch and a sum of money, after making a stubborn resistance to the highwaymen, before the arrival of the police put the ruffians to flight.

Gold Found in Arizona.

Authentic information is at hand that there is a great discovery of free milling gold ore in the Chocolate Mountains of Yuma County, A. T. The ore there is situated in a series of small hills and people are arriving at Yuma from up the river bound for there.

## FAR WORSE THAN 'SLAVES.'

Mine Operator Devlin Sides with the Illinoians Miners.

Charles J. Devlin, one of the largest coal mine operators in the United States, says he will not countenance a further reduction in the wages of Illinois miners. Mr. Devlin claims to have reliable information that Illinois operators will endeavor to reduce the scale below the Columbus agreement. Says Mr. Devlin: "The miners of Illinois should get a price equal to the Columbus scale. The price which they were forced to accept last May and which they refused to continue work on is not enough to keep body and soul together. The average miner with steady work can not earn more than \$1 per day the year around. Slavery for the miners would be preferable to the wages they were getting, for in slavery they would get enough to eat and drink and wear, while under present conditions and prices they are forced to work for they can not buy provisions enough, let alone clothe themselves and families. Since they came out the prices of provisions have advanced, particularly flour, to not less than \$1 per 40 lbs. Devlin says the cause of the miners is a just one."

## EXPLODED A BOMB.

Meeting of Two Emperors Marred by Hostile Demonstration.

Emperor William of Germany has arrived at Budapest and was welcomed by Emperor Francis Joseph, the cabinet ministers and the civil and military authorities. It is said as Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph were leaving the station a sharp detonation was heard, which was followed by a thick cloud of dust and smoke. The crowd took flight, broke through the military cordon and ran in all directions. The emperor, Emperor Francis Joseph, was greatly agitated and shouted to the police to keep the people back. Some arrests are reported, but owing to the silence maintained by the officers it is difficult to ascertain details of the affair. The New Western Journal has confiscated this evening for publishing telegrams as to the occurrence.

## SHORTAGE OF RUSSIAN WHEAT.

So Small Is the Crop that There Will Be None for Export.

But little wheat will be shipped from Russia during the season of 1897-98 for the simple reason that there is little available for export. The failure of the wheat crop in Austria-Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria has brought buyers into Russia from those countries and the wheat will go to them by rail. How much of this wheat Russia can afford to let go is a question now being discussed. While hints are thrown out that the export of cereals may be altogether prohibited, it is believed these have no foundation and that the Russian Government will never again make the mistake it did in the famine year of prohibiting exports.

## Violated the Paris Award.

The publication by the British Government of the blue book on the fur seal conference has greatly annoyed the State Department at Washington because, while Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch in answer to Mr. Sherman's celebrated dispatch of May 10 is given publicly, the department up to this time has not received a copy of this dispatch, and does not seem to know of its existence except through newspaper reports. Inasmuch as the British press has so freely criticized what it has been pleased to call "shirley-diplomacy," and has read the State Department may have a homely on the necessity of observing diplomatic proprieties, the department thinks it curious, to say the least, that a dispatch should be made public before it has been received by the government to which it is addressed. But this is not the least curious thing about this diplomatic episode. In the first place, it is a violation of the Paris award, which stipulated that any irregular dispatch addressed to the State Department to the foreign office (the only medium of communication between the two governments) should be answered by the colonial office. State Department officials have deplored the fact that the dispatch to Mr. Sherman's dispatch has not been received. Some time ago a New York paper gave what purported to be the text of that dispatch, but which were really merely the conclusions from a recital of the facts. These facts are that the British Government has persistently and wilfully violated the spirit and intent of the Paris award, and constitute the strongest indictment ever drawn by one nation against another. This is the reason a Washington correspondent says, why Lord Salisbury has never accepted "by anticipation" Mr. Sherman's dispatch.

## Moonskinners Nonplused.

J. W. Wooten, a United States deputy marshal of Breathitt County, was shot and severely wounded in a recent encounter with moonskinners on top of Jackson Mountain. Wooten stood still as a rock while the leaden storm poured upon him, and when two moonskinners had exhausted the magazines of their guns rushed forward and captured him, single handed. Wooten is the first man in the county to introduce a steel shirt of mail as a protection from the bullets of moonskinners. He came through the fight with scarcely a mark upon him. He stood with his arms raised, and the moonskinners, firing at him, took the desperate chance that their aim would be so good that they would not miss his chest. The two moonskinners were amazed, and thinking there was some supernatural protection about Wooten, dropped their guns at the word of command and were easily captured. Wooten's undershirt is made of small steel rings overlapping each other, something on the order of the feathers on a bird. It is three-ply, the rings being adjusted so that the garment is flexible, and yet the steel wire of which the rings are composed resists the impact of a 44-caliber bullet fired from a rifle at a distance of 60 yards.

## Bayonets Protect Them.

The attempt to resume work at Pardee's Lattimer, Pa., mines was not successful, only 300 out of 1,300 men showing up for work. The Huns are again threatening trouble. At Eckley when strikers attempted to prevent the miners there from going to work, Companies C and E of the Fourth Regiment gave the would-be workers protection.

## More Sailors Are Needed.

The necessity of increasing the personnel of the navy will be presented to Congress in the forthcoming reports of bureau chiefs of the Navy Department. Both officers and men are needed to man the large number of ships now in commission.

## Peary in Port.

Lieut. Peary and his party have reached Sydney, N. C., from North Greenland on board the bark Hope. All on board are well. The Hope will coal there and then proceed to New York, where she will land the huge Cape York meteorite.

## Improved Fever Situation.

The New Orleans fever situation is greatly improved by a materially lower temperature. If the present cool spell continues conditions promise steadily to grow better.

## Oom Patti's Days Are Numbered.

President Paul Kruger of the South African Republic is said to have been informed by his physicians that he cannot live eighteen months longer.

## A Mucky Woman.

The anonymous letter to the widow of Dr. Rizal, the assassinated leader of the Philippine revolt, was in Philadelphia at

## DEATH OF "BUCK" KILGORE.

Former Congressman from Texas Expires at Ardmore, T. T.

Judge C. Buckley Kilgore, ex-Congressman from Texas, died at Ardmore, T. T., after a short illness. Mr. Kilgore was born in Newman, Ga., Feb. 20, 1835. In 1846 he removed, with his parents, to Rock County, Texas, where he received a common-school education. He served

## DEFENSE OUTLINED.

Ex-Judge Vincent's Opening Statement in the Luetger Trial.

Ex-Judge Vincent sprung a surprise on the prosecution in his opening statement by reference to a man named Robert Davey, who he said was the original medium through which all of Luetger's trouble arose and whose actions resulted in Luetger's being arraigned before the bar of justice charged with murder. "A little over a year ago Satan in the shape of a medium-sized, well-dressed and educated Englishman named Robert Davey came to Luetger and was the cause of all his trouble," said ex-Judge Vincent. "This man came with forced letters of introduction representing himself as a man of great means. Luetger has always carried his heart on his sleeve, as you will see when he goes on the witness stand."

This was the first official notice that Luetger would testify in his own behalf and the announcement was received with a show of interest by the prosecution and the spectators. "Davey told Luetger he could be the savior of the world," went on ex-Judge Vincent. "And Luetger believed him, for Davey was an artist in painting glowing pictures of wealth and fame. He told Luetger that a company would be organized with a capital of \$500,000 and bonds for an additional \$400,000 would be issued. The company would be known as the A. L. Luetger Sausage and Packing Company, Davey said, and Luetger would be given \$200,000 cash and \$100,000 worth of stock. Out of the cash he could pay off \$50,000 of indebtedness which was covered by a mortgage on his factory."

"Mrs. Luetger was delighted over the visions of wealth revealed by Davey's picture and Luetger, uneducated, honest and without suspicion, was pleased over the prospect of making money. He sold his house, the Swifts and Nelson Morris in the meat world. Davey had expenses during the time he was negotiating with Luetger, whom he had induced to close his factory, preparatory to the change which was to have taken place January 1, 1897. He called upon Luetger for money and got in all about \$25,000. Finally, Davey told Luetger to close his factory and to come to New York. Luetger and Judge Goodrich, to whom Luetger had told his story, went to New York. But none of the bankers or bond companies of that city had ever heard of Davey. Luetger had been swindled."

The attorney for Luetger's struggles after this. How his business had been injured by the closing of the factory and in addition to the loss of \$25,000 to Davey he lost by the failure of E. S. Dreyer & Co.'s bank. Then he borrowed \$20,000 from Foreman Bros., bankers, placing another mortgage on his factory. Finally the failure came and the disaster drove Mrs. Luetger to the verge of insanity. Later the woman became insane, the lawyer said, and wandered away. The life of Luetger was briefly sketched. He arrived in America thirty-two years ago without a dollar, counsel and without any business. He made 3,000,000 pounds of sausage a year and sold it all over the country and Europe. Often there were 100,000 pounds of meat in the factory at one time and the sales from the factory to local consumers averaged \$100 per day. Nineteen years ago Luetger married Miss Louise Bickens, the woman he is said to have killed. She was his second wife. They had four children—two boys and two girls—the latter are now dead. Ex-Judge Vincent denied that the couple lived unhappily. He said their lives were not a continuous honeymoon, but the couple lived as happily as people in their station usually do.

## FATAL MINE EXPLOSION.

Five Men Killed and Many Injured at Johnston City, Ill.

By an explosion of black damp in the Williamson County coal mines, located at Johnston City, Ill., Friday morning, five men were killed and several others suffered painful burns and bruises. The machinery of the shaft was badly wrecked. A quantity of gas had accumulated in an entry 200 yards south of the big shaft during the night, and upon the arrival of the men who were at work at that particular place it was ignited from the lamps worn by the miners upon their caps. Shortly after the descent of forty-five men into the pit a terrible explosion occurred, blowing the cage that was resting at the bottom of the shaft fifty feet upward and sending a volume of smoke and gaseous vapor whirling and smoldering out of the mouth of the shaft. In an instant all of the machinery was stopped. A signal from those at the bottom told the engineers that there were some below who were uninjured. The work of rescuing the imprisoned men began at once. Nearly all the Americans employed in the mine did not go to work at morning, having decided to attend a picnic. But for this fact the death list would have been much greater.

## AMAZON OF THE COAL FIELDS.

Mrs. Martin McCrone, a Heroine of the Pennsylvania Coal Strike.

Mrs. Martin McCrone, the general of the troops when she led her forces against them, is the heroine of the big coal strike in Pennsylvania. Mrs. McCrone is the widow of an Irish miner and she knows all about strikes. She passed through the great strike of 1877 and understands how to get the men out of the mines and to keep them out.

## Canal to Be Ready in 1898.

Chief Engineer Randolph has reported to the Chicago Drainage Board that the canal will be ready for use in the fall of 1898. Among other things, Engineer Randolph says in his report that about 95 per cent of the work on the big ditch is finished, and submits plans for cleaning the west fork and providing a flow of 10,000 cubic feet of water a minute through the Chicago River.

## Ruled Out of Existence.

United States District Judge Foster of Topeka, Kan., made a sweeping decision when he declared the organization known as the Kansas City Live Stock Association illegal under the provisions of the anti-trust law. The exchange is an organization of commission men, who control the sale of live stock in Kansas City. Judge Foster enjoins the commission from doing business.

## Health's Prediction.

First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath is spending a week at his home in Muncie, Ind., with his parents and with Mrs. Heath. In an interview with the press he said that the health of Hawaii will be settled by arbitration, and that the understanding between nations looking to more exchange of silver is still in view.

## Churches Lend Aid.

All of the churches in Pueblo, Col., Sunday night took up collections for the suffering coal miners of the East.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.75; sheep, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2, 26c to 30c; oats, No. 2, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c; butter, choice creamery, 15c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 15c to 16c; new potatoes, 50c to 65c per bushel. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 94c; corn, No. 2 white, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 47c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 31c to 32c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 46c to 48c. Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 95c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; rye, 45c to 48c. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 29c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c; clover seed, \$3.35 to \$3.60. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c; barley, No. 2, 35c to 40c; pork, mess, \$8.00 to \$8.50. Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.00 to \$3.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 winter, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 32c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 98c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; butter, creamery, 15c to 21c; eggs, Western, 17c to 18c.

## POSTOFFICE SAFE BLOWN.

Michigan Robbers Secure \$1,500 and Some Stamps at Omer.

A party of bandits at an early hour Friday morning blew open the safe in the postoffice at Omer, Mich., and carried away about \$1,500 in money and a quantity of stamps and postage stamps. The robbery occurred a few minutes after the village night watchman had passed the building in which the postoffice is located. At that time he noticed unusual bustle, but about twenty minutes later he was startled by a muffled explosion in the direction of the postoffice building.

## Speeches from the Wires.

Mrs. Norman J. Colman, wife of Norman J. Colman, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, is dead at the family residence at St. Louis.

## Maximo Lipo, one of the most noted men among the Metis of Manitoba and the Northwest, died suddenly at his home at Winnipeg.

It is reported that John Cudaby, the millionaire pork packer of Chicago, who is owner of several thousand acres of land near Florence, Los Angeles County, has in contemplation the turning of this land into a sugar-beet plantation. The erection of sugar-beet factories has been the cause of much trouble in California.

## ODD FELLOWS AT SPRINGFIELD.

Sovereign Body of the Order Meets in Illinois Capital.

The opening session of the sovereign grand lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was held Monday morning in Representatives' Hall, Springfield, Ill., and was introduced with appropriate ceremonies taking the form of a public reception, in which the hospitalities of the State, city and the grand bodies of Odd Fellows of Illinois were extended by their proper representatives. Gen. Alfred Orndorff, past grand representative of Illinois, called the meeting to order. Seated upon the speakers' platform were Gov. Tanner, Mayor Wheeler, Grand Representative J. Otis Humphrey, Grand Sire Fred Carleton of Austin, Texas; Grand Master George C. Rankin of Monmouth, Ill.; Grand Patriarch J. D. Murphy of Bushnell; and Mrs. May D. Stone of Vandalia, President of the Illinois Rebekah association.

Gov. Tanner was the first speaker. He spoke in the highest praise of Odd-Fellowship and bade the visitors a hearty welcome to the city and State. Mayor Wheeler spoke briefly, extending a hearty welcome on behalf of the city, and Grand Sire Carleton followed. Grand Master George C. Rankin spoke for the Odd Fellows of Illinois and Mrs. May D. Stone gave welcome in the name of the Rebekahs.

Response to these was made by Grand Sire Fred Carleton, who paid tribute to the State of Illinois, its greatness as a producer of wealth, a center of population, education and the banner State of the great Old-Fellowship. He then spoke of the genius of Odd-Fellowship is that it binds all races and creeds together. The Grand Sire said that this was not the first time this body had been welcomed by the Governor of a State, but it was the first time it had been welcomed by a Governor as a brother Odd Fellow. The regular session of the sovereign grand lodge was then convened by Grand Sire Carleton. The appointive officers and committees were named and a large number of resolutions presented and referred without reading. In the afternoon the Rebekahs introduced a very largely attended reception in honor of the visiting Rebekah degree members and the sovereign grand lodge.

## ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING, SPRINGFIELD.

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## TROOPS RUSHING IN.

Soldiers from Japan Begin to Invade Hawaiian Islands.

If the stories told by the passengers and crew of the steamship City of Peking, which arrived in San Francisco from Hong Kong via Honolulu, be true a state of affairs exists in Hawaii which demands the attention of the State Department. When the City of Peking arrived at Honolulu the attention of the other passengers on board that steamer was attracted by the remarkably symmetrical movements of 100 Japanese soldiers, who were disembarking. Although dressed as laborers, their well-dressed and military appearance was too palpable to escape observation and occasioned considerable comment. The Japanese were apparently under the command of a veteran sergeant and divided into squads of twenty unarmored noncommissioned officers. During the voyage a military discipline was observed which created comment among the other steamer passengers and steamer's crew, and many conjectures were hazarded as to the meaning of their being shipped to the islands. It was generally believed that they were sent to the islands for the purpose of forcibly resisting annexation if necessary. Rumors of the presence of the Mikado's soldiers are not new on the islands, and it is said that over 1,000 well-drilled men have already been landed there and 400 veterans of the Japan-China war are expected upon the next steamer.

## HITS BOARD OF TRADE.

Possible Effect of the Decision Made by Judge Foster.

Judge Foster's decision in the United States District Court at Topeka, in which he held that the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange was a trust, organized in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, may result in closing all live stock, grain and produce exchanges of the country. The decision, if it is upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States, to which it will be appealed, will be of the utmost importance, for it will class all exchanges which are organized on the same lines as the Kansas City institution as unlawful combinations in restraint of commerce. Washington attorneys are uncertain as to the scope of the decision, for the reason that there may have been some peculiarity about the organization and methods of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange which does not apply to the exchanges elsewhere. As it is understood, however, this exchange is similar to others in which live stock, grain, cotton, farm produce and petroleum are dealt in, and if the Supreme Court of the United States should uphold Judge Foster's decision these institutions would have to close their doors or change their organization and methods.

## MAY CRITICISE THE JUDGE.

Wisconsin Court Hands Down a Decision Against Judge Bailey.

Justice J. P. Winland of the Wisconsin Supreme Court handed down a decision that is of particular interest to lawyers and newspaper publishers. The opinion is in the case of the proceedings for contempt of court by Judge W. F. Bailey, of Eau Claire against H. C. Ashbaugh and L. A. Doolittle. The court says: "We are well persuaded that newspaper comments on cases finally decided prior to the publication cannot be considered criminal contempt. Truly it must be a grievous and weighty necessity which will justify an arbitrary proceeding whereby a candid judge or officer be subjected to the indignity and jury, and may within a few hours punish his critic by imprisonment. If there can be any more effective way to suppress the press and subvert freedom of speech, we do not know where to find it."

## Fierce Fight in India.

Simla, advices say that the Haddah Mullah, with a large and well organized force of insurgent tribesmen, attacked the camp of Gen. Sir Bindon Blood, Fierce fighting, which lasted five hours, followed. Gen. Woodhouse was severely wounded.

## Dr. Hunter Is Acquitted.

The jury in the case of Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, ex-Congressman John Henry Wilson, E. T. Franks and Capt. Neil Gaines, accused of conspiracy to bribe members of the Kentucky Legislature, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

## In 1570 there were 13,728 physicians in the German empire. In 1887 the number was 15,824, and in 1896 it was about 24,000; no official count has been made since 1887.

The figure of Britannia first appeared on the coin of the realm in the reign of Charles II.

## PULSE OF THE PRESS.

The Versailles Lyncings.

Let the guilty men be punished.—Vincennes Times. They are lynching people in blocks of five down in Indiana.—Minneapolis Times. Only cravens would have chosen such a method of redressing their wrongs.—Philadelphia Record. The act of the mob cannot be justified from either a legal or moral standpoint.—New Albany (Ind.) Ledger. It is impossible to see any palliation for such an act as was committed by the Indiana lynchings.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican. And yet we prate about "American liberties" and "American rights" and "American civilities" to inmates of prison in Cuba!—New York Herald.

We feel sure that the people of Indiana will stand the efforts of the Governor to vindicate the outraged law in this instance.—Rochester (N. Y.) Herald.

Five men taken out of the custody of officers of the law and done to death for the crime of burglary! The statement made like a wild exaggeration.—Atlanta Constitution.

Lynching is bad enough when it follows a capital crime, but in a civilized country there should be no possible excuse for the illegal killing of robbers.—Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch.

It is one of the worst cases in the whole history of lynching, and shows a murderous spirit that should be dealt with according to its terrible deed.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

This is an advance in the jurisdiction of Judge Lynch. Usually he is called on to avenge only crimes against life or person, but in this case it was a matter of robbery.—Pittsburg Post.

The Indiana lynching emphasizes the fact that in too many parts of the country to-day the people are forgetting the old homely moral precept—two wrongs do not make a right.—New York World.

We denounce the people of the Southern States for hanging and burning negroes, yet we hang five men whose crime was almost a virtue as compared with that for which men are lynched in the South.—Indianapolis News.

Every incident of this character is a relapse to the savagery and brutality which preceded civilization; to the era when men ruled by violence and recognized only the form of punishment and revenge—death.—Philadelphia Ledger.

So mob law has undertaken to amend the criminal code in Indiana, and make burglary a capital offense! That is the only logical deduction with regard to the ethics of lynching to be deduced from the latest affair.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The "clerk" wanted no investigation into the guilt of these men. It was enough that they were in jail under charges. That was considered reason sufficient for their being taken out of jail and killed. Where will this contempt for law stop?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

We simply cannot afford to override our courts. If they do not perform their function properly the thing to do is to reform them. Mob law is the overthrow of all law and the relegation of the social organism and civil society into barbarism.—Terre Haute Gazette.

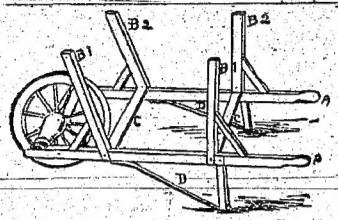
Nothing in the annals of Knights of the Golden Circle, Kukluxism—or White Capsism can compare with it. These five men had committed no greater crime than simple theft, and they were not clearly established that they were all even guilty of that.—South Bend Tribune.





Corn Fodder Barrow.

The National Stockman describes how to make a barrow for hauling corn-fodder.



BARROW FOR CORN FODDER.

and from B 1 to B 1. White pine or cypress will be strong enough for the dimensions given. If heavier wood is used, use smaller size.

The Care of Milk.

The following is a compilation of directions given by some of the Western cheese factories in connection with the care of milk.

Place cans in cold water immediately after milking. Place the milk in cool water soon after milking is done. Place cans in cold water at once. Cool quickly.

Practice cleanliness with a big C. Milk pails, strainers, and coolers should be washed and scalded at each milking.

Rinse cans in warm water, scald with hot water, and air as much as possible. Have cans washed and scalded thoroughly and well aired.

Str the milk at least two or three times while cooling. When the milk is cooling, cover the cans with cheese-cloth.

Do not put covers on the cans over night, but use a thin cloth. Always leave covers off the milk until the animal heat has disappeared.

Never mix morning's milk with night's milk until both are thoroughly cold.

If warm milk is added to cold, it produces a taint at once.

Posts as Foundations.

Cedar posts are often used to support buildings and doubtless would be more frequently used if the first did not work upon buildings thus supported.

lifting them out of position and racking them. It is this, when the posts extend below the frost line, since the ground freezes to the sides of the posts and thus raises them. Put a square box about the posts as shown in the cut. The frost will then lift the box, but cannot disturb the posts.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Ripening Tomatoes Under Cover.

It is the habit of many tomato growers as the danger of frost becomes imminent to pull up a number of tomato vines with a little earth attached, and throw them with their unripe fruit into some building where the unripe tomatoes will gradually turn, and the smaller ones will increase in size and finally ripen also. In this way it is possible to have tomatoes fresh from the vine until near the Christmas holidays.

Tomatoes fully grown will color if picked and laid on the shelf. But they are not nearly so good as fruit that is ripened on the vine, which apparently continues to perfect the fruit even after its roots have been pulled from the ground.

Rain vs. Irrigation.

It is sometimes said that the farmer who depends wholly on irrigation is really better off than the farmer who depends on rainfall. It is usually sufficient. The man who irrigates has the control of moisture supply in his own hands. But this does not wholly apply to fruit growing. In arid climates air, as well as soil, must be kept moist to develop the best fruit. For many years California fruit was dry and poor in quality, though fine looking. Now California air in the dry season is less arid than it used to be, and its fruit is better.

Threshing Damp Grain.

It is never good economy to thresh grain while the straw is damp. So long as grain is in its chaff, that protects it from weathering, either in mow or stack. So long as threshing is done by hand there is no temptation to thresh it until frost has dried it out. Now that steam threshing is in vogue, it has replaced the old method. It does not seem so much as to thresh

damp grain. Yet many straw stacks will be green with grain wasted because even the steam threshing machine cannot get it out. Besides, after threshing, the damp grain is much more liable to injury by heating than it was before.

Chestnut Trees Profitable.

Those who have a chestnut grove and keep it free from depredators may find it a source of profit. We know one or two such groves which yield returns with no labor except for gathering the nuts better than could be got for usual farm crops. But to secure profitable returns the public must be excluded. Men and boys who club the trees while the nuts are green to bring them down will disfigure and injure the trees, so that after a few years the trees will yield little or nothing. Chestnut trees, if the fruit is of good quality are valuable property, and their fruit should be protected. There are several improved varieties of chestnuts, some of which will begin bearing when three years old. These should be chosen if new plantations of chestnuts are to be made, or scions of the new varieties should be grafted into native stock.—American Cultivator.

Value of Grain Chaff.

When threshing grain farmers should appreciate the necessity of separating the grain chaff from the straw for winter feeding. If the straw is to be sold for bedding or used for bedding at home it will go further if free from chaff. The latter is much the best part of the straw to feed. When nature makes the grain all the valuable nutrition is concentrated in or near the head. Some of this remains in the chaff. There are besides some light grains that are usually blown out with the chaff in cleaning.

Burning Weeds.

It is far better to rot the weeds by burying them under the soil while green than to rely on burning them after they have ripened their seeds. It is commonly supposed that when a weed is burned, its seed also perishes. Only if piled on brush, which will make coals of fire at the bottom of the heap, is this the case. The weed seed drops as the pod which encloses it shrivels with heat, and as carbonic acid gas settles to the bottom of the heap, the noxious seed is preserved from burning.

Grasses.

The best kind of grasses to sow upon a marsh subject to overflow, according to some of the best authorities, are four pounds red top, two of fowl meadow grass, four of timothy and one or two of alsike clover per acre. In many cases low lands can be easily drained or partially freed of water by the digging of one or two ditches. If this can be done, it surely should be practiced, for low lands are the richest and best for grasses.

Corn on Outside Rows.

In cutting corn we always used to notice that the outside rows where the horse turned in cultivation had generally larger and better filled ears than did the corn farther in the field. This indicates that corn is usually planted too closely and does not get sunlight enough. The outside row is not generally richer than the soil farther in the field, and certainly the trampling of the ground by the horses' feet is no advantage to the crop.

Farms Under Glass.

It is prophesied that the farmer of the future will grow his crops under glass. Hot-house fruits and vegetables may then be raised for the poor and needy on a very cheap scale. Vast sections of land may be roofed over with glass, and a perpetual summer climate will make the plants and trees and vines flourish as in the tropics.

Boiled Oil.

A gallon of boiled oil well soaked in will furnish a protecting cover for all the farm wagons, plow handles, horse rakes, etc., on the farm, keeping the weather from them and thus saving the cost a dozen times. It should be put on hot.

Quince Hedges.

In the English colonies of Africa hedges are commonly made of quince-trees. The branches, being implanted and interwoven by hand, form an impenetrable barrier to cattle, and they actually bear an immense crop of large fruit.

Objections to Late Haying.

The late cut hay, even if sown without rain, has lost much of its nutritive value. It has also impaired the vigor of the root, so that next year's hay crop will be lighter than if the grass this year had been cut early.

Making Them Familiar.

Holders that are to be in milk by and by ought to be kept with the milking herd that they may get accustomed to the sounds and excitement of domestication. Their product will vary less by and by at the pail.

In Cold Weather.

A swinging door for the entrance for swine in winter is soon torn to pieces and it keeps out snow and much cold. It is hung from the top and rubs on both sides as it swings in and out.

Her Reason.

"If you don't care very much for him why did you accept him when he proposed?" "Why, he was the only good-looking man I had met at the seashore up to that time, and I could easily see that he never would have nerve enough to kiss me unless I did."—Chicago Post.

A Market for Joquin.

"Eggs sell for \$17 a dozen on the Klondike." "That should please Poet Joquin Miller." "Why so?" "He may be able to dispose of a few fresh lays."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Then He Departed.

"You ought to go up to Alaska, Mr. Staylate." "Why so?" "They have a night there two months long." "He went."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Barbara's Oracle.

"My wife nearly loses her mind in summer." "How dreadful! What is the cause?" "When she goes shopping whatever she buys is always ten cents cheaper in the next store."—Chicago Record.

According to a recent government report there are, in the United States, 122,000 male teachers and 200,000 female teachers.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Alleged Attempt to Steal a Bond-Cashier Has No Right to Encumber Bank Property—Scheme to Get Gold from Lake Wawa.

After a \$10,000 Bond.

Some days previous to the opening of the lawsuit against the bond of the trustee of the John H. Connor estate, a lawyer entered the Probate Court at Mt. Clemens and asked for the files in the case. The papers were handed to him for inspection, as is usual when such requests are made. After a few moments examination he started to walk out. Probate Register Bryant observed him stop a paper under his coat and leaping over the railing caught the lawyer in the corridor. The paper proved to be the \$10,000 bond given by the trustee and signed by the bondsmen.

Without Authority.

E. H. Whitney, grand secretary of the Odd Fellows' fraternity, sold the People's Savings Bank Building at Lansing, worth \$25,000, on a contract. All but \$5,000 of the amount was paid. Mr. Whitney had a deposit of \$5,000 in the bank, which he was about to withdraw, believing it secure. The cashier induced him to loan the amount of the deposit to the bank and accept security therefor on the building contract, making his claim under that investment. He did so. The bank soon failed. It developed that the cashier had no authority from the board of directors to make the loan and encumber the bank property. The cashier told the cashier had no more right to encumber the property than a clerk would have to mortgage his employer's store. Mr. Whitney must therefore accept dividends on the \$5,000 deposit which will not amount to half that sum. His contract interest is good for \$5,000.

Lake Wawa's Bottom.

John W. Hyman, of London, Ont., a prominent politician and a man of considerable means, has a scheme which will work in the Lake Wawa gold fields. His plan is to pump sand from the bottom of the lake adjoining the Mackinac-Dickinson claim. The lake is from 15 to more than 100 feet in depth. Hyman says there is good reason to believe that gold will be found in paying quantities at the bottom of the lake. He is willing to spend some money to find out and is now at the Canadian Soo for that purpose. He has purchased 4,500 feet of pipe and will take a sand pump and outfit to the field at an early date.

Rope Around His Neck.

Samuel Garg found a badly decomposed body of a man about half a mile below the mouth of the Huron River at Dead Man's Point. The body looked to be that of a man about 45 years of age. There was a rope around his neck with a heavy coupling pin attached to it, and some believe it to be a case of murder. There was nothing on the body by which it could be identified. The body was buried on the beach.

Minor State Matters.

A terrible hail storm passed over Belleville. The tramps around Lansing are becoming very bold. There seems to be a great scarcity of school teachers at Royal Oak.

John Harmon, of Plymouth, was fatally injured in a runaway accident.

Adrian now has direct connection with Toledo by telephone by metallic circuit.

Monroe business men will form a business men's association or chamber of commerce.

A total of 182 cases have been entered on the Supreme Court docket for the October term.

Seventeen miners from the Ohio coal fields were put to work in the Monitor mines at Bay City.

Lawson Lamb was sentenced at Ionia to 90 days in the Detroit house of correction for reckless driving.

The two days' entertainment of the Saginaw jobbers' and manufacturers' association was a success.

Grand Rapids wholesale merchants met and adopted resolutions against the interchange of village goods.

The corner stone of the new building of the German Workmen's Benevolent Society was laid at Kalamazoo.

The body of Edward Dufresne, of Escanaba, Mich., was found in the Mississippi River near Minneapolis.

The checks and notes recently stolen from a safe in Siles Porcia's store in Bay City were found in an empty box car.

Detroit dealers will be the first to answer in court for the violation of the automobile law, according to Commissioner Grosvenor.

A construction train on the Soo line near Whiteville was derailed and Section Foreman Charles Mose and an unknown man were killed.

Nathan Myers, a farmer in Rome Township, is under arrest, charged with cruelty to animals. His neighbors charge that he starves his stock.

Kalamazoo officers are hunting for Charles Simmons, aged 60, a colored person, who is alleged to have fired a couple of shots at Jesse Riggeley, his landlord.

Bay City shipments of lumber by lake during the first half of September were 9,041,000 feet, or more than 30 per cent. greater than same period last year.

A man who gives his name as Frank Mayes gave himself up to the authorities at Utica, N. Y., claiming he was wanted at Downagie for stealing a horse and buggy.

Ex-Atty. Herman Gezon, of Grand Rapids, has returned from Saginaw. He found it impossible to get through the pass. He says the situation at the pass is terrible.

Richard Cline was sentenced to a \$15 fine or sixty days in jail at Port Huron for disposing of a bicycle he had purchased on the installment plan and had not entirely paid for.

Miss Little Boss, an Albion college graduate, has been appointed superintendent of missions at Bombay, India. She has control of six day schools, six Sunday schools and 100 orphans.

A correspondent writes from Standish that a little child near Deep River has been torn to pieces by a bear in the berry patches in that vicinity, nothing being found but a few shreds of its clothes.

An item appeared a few days ago, stating that Miss Ella McCarty, of Chelsea, was arrested for masquerading in male attire. It now transpires that the girl was not Miss Ella McCarty, but another who gave a fictitious name.

Joseph W. Griffin, of Saginaw, took down in his cellar a cask full of his house and when found an hour and a half after was nearly dead. It was Griffin who said he recognized the man leaving Saginaw in a mysterious way on the morning of the Struble murder, but on stand could testify to nothing.

A genuine white-headed American eagle was shot by R. P. Tabor, a farmer at Twelve Corners.

Michigan has received its first serious frost for this season.

The Alpena schools have been closed owing to the prevalence of diphtheria. Saginaw lumber men are much encouraged over the outlook for their product.

Philip Hook, a Saginaw cab driver, was seriously injured by falling under the wheels of the vehicle.

M. E. Keller, a well-known book-binder, of Saginaw, fell from his bicycle and broke his leg at the ankle.

William McGiverson, of Pine Lake, was knocked down and dragged 20 feet by a street car at Lansing. He will probably recover.

While Alex. Dougherty was having a tooth extracted at Metamora, some one drove his horse away, and it has not been recovered.

Survivors of the Ninth Michigan regiment held their reunion at Lansing. Major General O. B. Wilcox was the guest of honor.

The circuit court at Battle Creek has only seven cases on the criminal calendar, the lightest in years. There are 15 divorce cases on the calendar.

Rev. W. H. Alber, of Battle Creek, has been called to the German Evangelical Church at Jackson, to succeed Rev. F. Mayer, who goes to Detroit.

George Campbell was sentenced at Charlotte to Ionia prison for three years for burglary. F. O. Merritt was fined \$75 for selling liquor at Dimondale.

Mrs. William Blackmer, of Grand Rapids, could not bear the bitterness of a cruelly quarrel and ended her existence by taking a dose of opium.

While Mrs. H. M. Gillett and Miss Ada Barker were on their way to the theater in Bay City they were set upon by two men, who stole Miss Barker's pocketbook.

The plant of the Lowell electric light and power company, located at Lowell, will be sold at receiver's sale on Oct. 18, to satisfy claims aggregating \$80,000.

Battle Creek has become tired of having destitute persons stranded on her, and hereafter will ship back all such persons to the place from whence they came.

Margaret Hutchinson, the daughter of the Rev. John P. Hutchinson, of Ann Arbor, disappeared at Kalamazoo, whither she went to enter the Michigan seminary.

As a result of a row in the school board at Mackinac Island, school has not opened, and the chances are that the scholars will have a vacation until January.

A few years ago citizens of Dundee planted some eels in the river there. A few days since Nelson Dutton caught one measuring 44 inches in length and weighing five pounds.

The flax industry at Saginaw has every indication of success. The crop planted in the spring has yielded far beyond the expectations of those who indicated the movement throughout the valley.

The Hamilton-Kenwood bicycle works at Grand Rapids have been sold under \$50,000 mortgage foreclosure to Francis Letellier of that city, who will probably organize a new company to continue the business.

Ed Hoeltz, a boy employed at a soap plant, was injured by a fall from a platform. A planer cut off his right thumb just below the nail, and drew out over 12 inches of the main tendon.

Capt. J. S. Dunne, of An Sable, was found dead. He was a pioneer of that place and a few days ago he received notice of his appointment as postmaster. He was caused his death. He was 63 years old.

The farmers in Kalamazoo County began sowing fall wheat on September 17, which is late for that locality. The acreage sown will be fully one-quarter more than a year ago. Corn is safe and will be a good crop.

The recent Dundee fair was the most successful one financially in the history of the association. The attendance was 1,000, and the receipts were \$1,000. Farmers' Day, taking the lead with between 4,000 and 5,000 in attendance.

Henry Gage left Saginaw when he was 16 years old to seek his fortune in the West. He is a successful lawyer at Los Angeles, and lately he has become interested in a gold mine in Southern California, which promises to prove a bonanza. The mine has turned out \$1,000 a day.

A member of the Muskegon Fish and Game Protective Association, who made requisition on the State Fish Commission for a supply of black bass to plant in the lakes and streams of Muskegon County, has received the reply from the State Board of Fish Commissioners that the black bass hatch this year was a complete failure.

The future of Company C, the crack militia company of Bay City, is not very bright. It is said to be internal dissension and quarrel among the officers. A. J. Hilliker was asked to resign, but instead of doing so he preferred charges against four sergeants in the company, charging them with insubordination and various other breaches of military discipline. It is also claimed that Capt. Hilliker has not worked in harmony with his officers. A few of the charges against the four sergeants are sustained, it is believed that half the company will resign.

Simon Pokagon, chief of the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians, and Lawyer Ingalls, of Hartford, Mich., have been in Chicago to interview W. H. Cox, a Chicago capitalist, in relation to a claim that the Pottawatomie tribe holds to 130 acres of land in the heart of Chicago, which is now in possession of Mr. Cox. According to the Indians, the land became theirs by virtue of a treaty executed in 1833 between the father of the present chief and the government. This 130 acres, as claimed, formed part of an immense territory which the Indians afterwards sold. It is stated that when Mr. Cox attempted to procure an abstract to the land he was advised by the government that the property was part of the Pottawatomie tract.

Several weeks ago Mrs. Dr. McDugall was run into by a young man who was riding a bicycle upon the sidewalk in Battle Creek, and severely injured. She threatens to sue the city for damages, because the city gives its consent to bicycle riders using the sidewalks.

William Kulp, of Marshall, was arrested on a charge of counterfeiting five-cent pieces. The complaint was made by United States Marshal Manley. Kulp has served two years in prison for counterfeiting, being arrested in this county and sent up from the United States district court at Grand Rapids.

David Murray, a Crosswell hotel-keeper, was fined \$25 and costs, amounting to \$45, in police court for assaulting Nicholas P. Houghtalin, an old man. Houghtalin is a worker in the anti-saloon league, which had Murray arrested for selling liquor without a license.

Justice Edward S. Pease was elected two years ago a four years' term in the Saginaw municipal court at a salary of \$1,500 per year. When the council committee arranged the new city charter his salary was reduced to \$1,200 per year. Justice Pease declares that if his salary is not restored he will sue for the full amount of his salary. Competent attorneys declare that he can recover.

EARLY FALL STYLES.

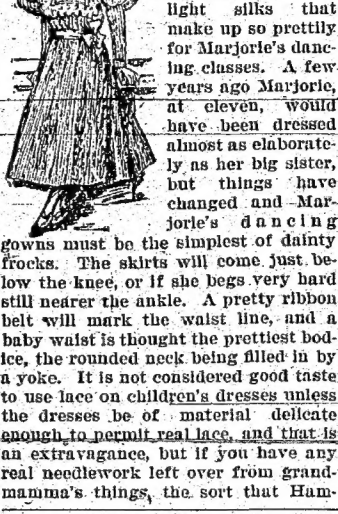
AUTUMN FANCIES IN ATTIRE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Dancing Dress for a Young Miss—Costumes for Little Folks—Lawn Functions—A Few Hints on Winter Finery for Young Girls.

Gotham Fashion Gossip.

New York correspondence.

HE fall fashions for little tots are in view, and there is ready a very good selection of the light silks that make up so prettily for Marjorie's dancing classes. A few years ago Marjorie, at eleven, would have been dressed almost as elaborately as her big sister, but things have changed and Marjorie's dancing gowns must be the simplest of dainty frocks. The skirts will come just below the knee, or if she begs very hard still nearer the ankle. A pretty ribbon belt will mark the waist line, and a baby waist is thought the prettiest bodice, the rounded neck being filled in by a yoke. It is not considered good taste to use lace on children's dresses unless the dresses be of material delicate enough to permit real lace, and that is an extravagance, but if you have any real needlework left over from grand-mamma's things, the sort that Ham-



FINE FEATHERS FOR WEE LUNCHERS.

burg so badly imitates, just the place for it to show best will be on Marjorie's dancing gown. A bit of lace at the yoke in front and epaulettes over the sleeves will, with the collar, be quite enough. The small picture here makes this favored model plainer. For it a pretty material is light weight taffeta in half-line stripes and dainty colors. Muslin, of course, are always pretty, but at this season it is as well to make a change from the summer dresses. Lawn slips over silk foundations are as dainty now as ever, and there is a pretty notion for festooning the lawn with baby ribbon in many colors. But remember, whatever you choose, the frock must have the effect of pretty simplicity, and do not put her into old-fashioned slippers like those shown herewith.

Just now the tots a size smaller are gotten up rather elaborately for their grand, if small-sized, functions on the lawn about midday, or within doors for later hours. An exquisitely pretty adaptation of evening dress is affected for these great occasions. The wee lunchers are seen in elaborate gowns of accordion pleated mulls set off with lace insertion and endless ribbons. These little dresses may be made over silk, but there is a fancy just now that until a wee girl is over five she should always dress in so-called wash goods. Unless her hair is allowed to hang free, then comb it straight back and tie a ribbon around the head with the bow right on top, and your wee daughter will look quainter and prettier than ever you thought she could.

From such highly wrought dresses as this second illustration presents for its half-size belles, to the sailor rig of its coming letter of the german, is a far cry, but doesn't the same difference exist in grown-ups' evening dress? There is sound sense, too, back of the rule against allowing fancy to betray itself in little brother's get-up. Parents' frills are all gone by for him. Dress him as a sailor until he is about eight, then you may make a middy of him, and after that his clothes must be a good deal like his father's. While he is in the sailor stage you may let your fancy roam a bit as to color. He may wear, as did the youngster of this picture, a white blouse with dark blue collar and dark blue sailor trousers; or you may even insult the real Jack tar by putting your boy into pink ducks with pale blue finishings and wonderful aprons embroidered in white in



FLAILED WOOL, CHEVIOT AND FLANNELLETS FOR SCHOOL, AND PLAY

the wrong places. From the time he is two years old, cut his hair. A soft half-inch of curly locks is prettier and more comforting to the mother's heart than a hot upright "clip."

When the lad is twelve, or ten if he is larger for his age, it is soon enough to put him into tailor clothes. Little suits, "Just like papa's" may look very nice in the store window, but your boy will have an under-sized and monkey-like appearance if you put him into them before he is old enough. As for hat-

ter's hats, Durbys, etc., a small boy in such is an abomination. Keep him a child in sailor rigs, in shirt waists of strictly boy cut, and little trousers as long as possible. His first jacket and waistcoat rigs should be with short trousers.

Winter finery for little girls doesn't get much consideration just now because ordinary outdoor suits for school and play wear are an item of immediate importance. Wool chevrots, Scotch suitings, camel's hair, ladies' cloth and various rough finish suitings, already made into jaunty costumes, each with a touch of individuality you wish for your little girl, may be bought at prices that cannot possibly be matched by the home dressmaker. French flannels, in dress waists are shown as a special material for little girls' frocks, and they come in stunning checks and plaids as well as in plain dark colors.

Three dresses of this sort are shown in the third sketch. That at the left was red and green plaided woolen goods, had a blouse waist with jacket over it fastening with a black cord frog. Three ruffled epaulettes capped the sleeves, and a red ribbon belt finished with sash ends. Next it is a gown of brown chevrot. Its waist had a deep yoke in front, was gathered at back and sides, and its epaulettes and back-draped revers were cut in one. Red flannellette was the fabric of the last model, which included a red China silk blouse. Its jacket was plented at the sides, had turned down collar and crossed revers, and fastened with a black silk cord loop. The most practical design for the small school frock includes bodice, skirt and jacket. The jacket may seem superfluous just now, but in a very little while it will be quite necessary. This fall's jackets are mostly short and

boxy, in either empire or corset-cut. Sometimes the little bodice beneath is made with neck cut out to wear with a guimpe, which makes the little school costume pretty and light for the house, while with the jacket she is well protected in the street.

If the small school girl has a rough straw in dark colors trimmed with bright flowers, she may wear it until well into October, but for the new hat a pretty one will be of the sort that is made of modelled felt.

The Russian blouse effect, which is going to be so popular for her mother, will appear in the little maid's clothes, but it is best to let the garment end at the belt. The effect is bad if there is any fullness below the belt and about the hips, especially bad in heavy fabrics. The miss of twelve and thirteen will tuck herself into a blouse coat as soon as the weather is cool enough, and her young brother of seven and eight will wear one with a wide leather belt and a fur collar above his long leather Russian leggings. Little coats are already in the store windows for the three-year-olds, and they are wonders of lace, fur and furbelows.

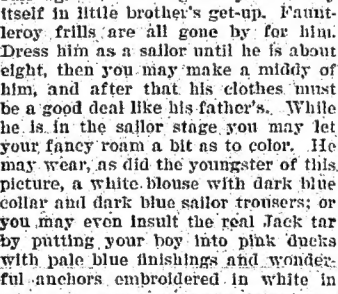
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The Value of Frankness.

There is no safety in the practical dealings in life between men and women like clear, distinct, persistent frankness. The man who has nothing to conceal and conceals nothing never has to make any explanations. He secures that confidence which protects him from the suspicion that he is holding anything back which might influence the decision of the person with whom he is dealing. It is taken for granted that he has stated his whole position without reservation. We are constantly tempted to desert this high plane of action because other people do not meet us on it; but our relations with others ought not to be determined by their attitude toward us; they ought to be determined by our own individual convictions. It ought to make no difference how we are treated by others so far as justice, frankness, and courtesy are concerned. It is astonishing how the crabbled temper yields when it is treated with uniform courtesy and consistency; how the secret spite spirit gives way when it is met by perfect frankness; how the impatient temper is quieted and calmed by patience and forbearance. When we car-

ry ourselves steadily in all our relations with others we dispose at once of half the difficulties which are likely to rise, and avoid almost entirely those misunderstandings which are the beginnings of estrangement.—The Outlook.

There is a 15-year-old widow at Covington, Ky. The girl was married a year ago to a 19-year-old boy, all the parents consenting. Her husband died a few days ago.



FLAILED WOOL, CHEVIOT AND FLANNELLETS FOR SCHOOL, AND PLAY

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Lesson for October 3.

Golden Text—"I am ready now to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus."—Acts 21: 13.

The subject of this lesson is Paul's Last Journey to Jerusalem. Acts 21: 1-16.

Explan



## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Democratic papers say: the "Dingley Deficit" amounts to \$20,000,000 or thereabouts already. They forget to tell that \$100,000,000 of goods were, in the months in which the Dingley Bill was pending, rushed into the country in excess of the importations in the previous year in that time, and the duties which this extra importation brought into the treasury amounted to about \$32,000,000. This \$100,000,000 of goods were imported or were taken out of bond in that time in order to escape the higher duties to be levied by the new law. If the \$32,000,000 of extra duties had been spread over the period which has elapsed since the new law went into operation, or if \$20,000,000 of them had been thus diffused, there would be no "Dingley deficit." It seems safe to predict, that when importation reaches its normal figure the deficit will begin to disappear.—Globe Dem.

**Ten dollars a Week for Eight,**

It does not seem possible that the table for eight people can be provided for ten dollars a week. But Mrs. Rorer, the most famous cook in America says, it can be done. She has tried it and knows. She proves her case in the Ladies Home Journal for October: She gives twenty-one menus, covering a weeks meals, and gives full practical directions by which any woman can make as attractive meals as Mrs. Rorer explains, for this small sum of ten dollars.

**Hello!**  
Did you say that you were not feeling well, and that your stomach is out of order? Well then try a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, and you are sure of relief. Constipation is digested and cured. Sick headache cured. Greatest boon to mankind, and is being appreciated by thousands. 10c will get you a trial bottle. Larger sizes 50c and \$1.00. For sale by L. Fournier.

All new Subscribers to the **AVALANCHE**, and those who have paid up, can have the Semi-weekly Journal for 50 cts.

**Grayling, - Michigan**

No. 1. Cures Hemorrhages.  
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ciding, Dyspepsia, Skin Diseases.  
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Insurance of the stomach, liver and

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Insurance of the stomach, liver and



## The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.  
THURSDAY, SEP. 30, 1897.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

Advertised Letter—Wm. Tappen.  
Did you see Joseph's Bazaar? If not, go and see it.

The Maple trees are putting on their winter coat, like Joseph's.

A fine ruler free, with every tablet, at Fournier's.

F. R. Deckrow put down a deep well for D. Raymond of Beaver Creek.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

J. E. McKnight has begun farming in earnest, on the Heath place, south of town.

School Books at Fournier's Drug Store.

R. Babbitt's farm work necessitated the buying of a horse and wagon. Of course, he took a Harrison.

Bring your Wheat and Rye to S. H. & Co.

The potato does not intend to allow all the honors to wheat and corn. It is getting its eyes open.

The best line of 5c and 10c goods in this county, at Joseph's Cheap Cash Store.

Carl Wilson and family left for Genesee county, last week, for a visit with relatives.

Mrs. M. E. Simpson, of Flushing, is a visitor in the family of J. E. Wilcox.

Order the Delineator of S. H. & Co.

The state tax of this county for the year will be \$2,153.57, as equalized by the State Board.

Call at Bates & Co's. for School Supplies and Tablets. A gift with every Tablet.

M. A. Bates and wife, spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. J. Hoyt, at Gaylord.

You can get your enlarged pictures at the office of J. K. Wright, sep23-5w FRANK CRAIG.

Miss M. France, of Fulton, N. Y. has been the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrison, for the past week.

Buy a Garland Stove of S. H. & Co., and keep warm.

Mrs. L. Jensen and daughter, were down from Gaylord the first of the week, visiting their many friends.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Texas and the best Coffees in town.

Now is a good time to pay your subscription. The AVALANCHE needs money.

Sheriff Chalker has got in a nice field of wheat on his Maple Forest farm, and is now sowing Rye.

Order Butterick's Patterns of S. H. & Co.

These frosty mornings take us back in memory to the days of chestnuts and walnuts.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

R. P. Forbes and wife are visiting at Flint, Fenton and Grand Blanc, for a few weeks' pleasure.

A look at Joseph's Cheap Cash Store will convince you, that it is a money saving place.

Our Grayling boys at the Agricultural College, seem greatly pleased with the institution.

Ladies, call at S. H. & Co's. store and get a Metropolitan Fashion Sheet free.

Under Sheriff Johnson served an attachment on a lot of pulpwood, above the North Branch, last week.

P. Aebli raised some mammoth pumpkins in his garden, one of which weighed fifty pounds.

O, what high prices we have been paying for goods, before Joseph put in his Bazaar!

Mrs. Grace Taylor will teach the fall term of school in the Hartman District in Ball.

L. C. Huxley will have a fine lot of corn for sale, this fall. He has commenced husking.

We are the leaders in first class goods, and low prices. Joseph's Cheap Cash Store.

Rev. Mawhorter occupied the M. E. E. pulpit, last Sabbath, as the pastor had not returned.

Arthur Brink spent last Sunday with his family, at Sterling. He was pleased with the country.

Miss Kate Woodfield begins teaching in the Coventry District, Maple Forest, next Monday.

The Atlanta Tribune has been sold to Mr. G. M. Babcock, who issued the last number. We welcome him to the fold, and extend best wishes to Bro. West, whom we understand will soon leave for the great West.

Our school was never in better condition than now, as proven by the unusual interest of the students.

All regular correspondence for the AVALANCHE, must reach us by Tuesday, as our forms are made up on Wednesday.

Repairs and paint have transformed the residence of Mrs. L. Meadows into one of the neatest cottages in the village.

C. A. Ingerson returned from an official visit to Petoskey, last week and went up to the farm to spend Sunday with the family.

Use Boydell's Prepared Paints to brighten your home. Every gallon sold on a guarantee. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Born—Thursday, September 23d, to Mr. and Mrs. William Fisher, a daughter. They have got to fill up that new house some way.

S. H. & Co. are buying Wheat and Rye, and paying highest market price for it.

Swan Peterson, of Lewiston, has bought the Lewiston-Atlanta telephone line, and the store of West Bros., in Atlanta.

You can say what you please, but Joseph's Cheap-Cash Store is the best place in the state to buy goods at rock-bottom prices.

As a singer of Negro Plantation Melodies and Negro absurdities, McKanlass stands pre-eminent. At the Opera House, Oct. 7th.

R. Hanson has put all of the cleared land on the John Ballard farm into grain, which is getting a very fine growth.

N. Michelson is putting in some large ditches through his swamp farm, just north of the village. He will make it a veritable garden.

The best place in the state to buy your Fall and Winter Goods at the lowest price, is at Joseph's Cheap Cash Store.

Gold Medal Flour is the best in the market. Buy a barrel of S. H. & Co., or call for a sample package.

Wm. McGregor, of Dayton, Ohio, and W. H. Kemper, Superintendent of the Last Works at Gaylord, were guests of R. Hanson, one day last week.

A. McClain takes the Burton boarding house in place of Mr. Tetu, who has moved into Mr. Hartwick's house, in the north part of the village.

All subscribers to the AVALANCHE can secure the "Michigan Farmer" for one year, on the payment of 55 cents in addition to the subscription price of the AVALANCHE.

Hans Christanson, of Beaver Creek, brought in the first lot of Mammoth Empire State potatoes for our use. They are immense tubers and perfect in quality.

Mrs. W. O. Braden returned from a delightful eastern trip, Tuesday. She dropped the P. M. on the road home, but it is expected that he will arrive this morning.

Mr. VanGelson, on the south town line, has been dangerously ill for the past two weeks, and is yet in a critical condition, but reported much more comfortable. Dr. Woodworth is in attendance.

Cripple Creek, Col., Sept. 21st.—(Special).—J. M. Finn, democratic nominee for congress in the twelfth Michigan district in 1892, was tonight nominated by Democrats for district attorney of the fourth judicial district of Colorado, comprising six counties, including Cripple Creek, the heaviest gold producing region in the world.—Free Press.—Good for Finn. Anything from Grayling goes, and Finn is among the best of his party.

That prosperity has returned in this section is evidenced by the demand for men to work in the lumber camps. From four to six dollars more per month than was paid last winter, is being offered and yet there is not enough men to supply the demand. It is a complete reverse of the situation. The men were looking for work then, now work is looking for men. That is the difference between the policy of the Democrats and the Republicans.—Cheboygan Tribune.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grain Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

### Callers for the Week.

Frank Love came in, it possible more smiling than ever. He says this is the best year on his farm of the ten he has been there, and all crops perfectly satisfactory, although wheat was winter-killed to some extent.

H. T. Shafer reports Mr. Johnson, who bought the farm of Supervisor Emory, already moved in with his family, and ready for work. All are well pleased with the country and their prospects, and say that several others from Wood county, Ohio, will be here as soon as crops are secured and marketed there.

Charles R. Brown drove over from Higgins Lake, to get his new buggy, and do his trading, as he can save money by coming to Grayling. He is well pleased with his location. By the way, he is of a military family. His father and uncle were soldiers in the war of 1812, and he and five brothers were in the war of the rebellion. One of his brothers was the engineer that ran the train stolen, known as the "Stolen Engine." Altogether his family has given twenty-six years and a half to the service of the country.

Supervisor Hoelsi, of Blaine, besides his farm work, is looking after the interest of his township, regarding delinquent tax lands.

G. F. Owen was in town Saturday, after some lumber to start the new house. He takes the matter of the fire like a philosopher. He had intended to buy a lot of young stock to eat up his surplus forage, but says now he will not have look them up, and is saved the work of feeding and caring for them. No great loss without some gain.

McKanlass was born a slave in the Indian Territory, in 1858. He entered the Cincinnati College of Music in 1881, and is the first colored graduate from it, his studies being violin, voice culture and composition of music. He is also the first colored man appointed to the position of professor of music in the public schools of Cincinnati, and has the honor of being the first and only colored man ever offered the position as chief musician in the U. S. Army, the 9th cavalry, under Gen. Hatch. McKanlass has given concerts all over the civilized world, and also spent two years of study in Germany, at the Leipzig Conservatory of Music.—At the Opera House, Oct. 7th.

A Household Necessity. No family should be without Foley's Kidney Cure, for all bowel complaints. For sale at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

The tenth district convention of the C. E., which was to have been held at Lewiston, last week, has been indefinitely postponed, on account of the serious illness of Rev. J. M. Warren.

Found. At Fournier's Drug Store, a marvelous cure for all kidney complaints, nervous exhaustion, and female weakness. It is Foley's Kidney Cure.

Latest songs sung by McKanlass: "Just tell them that from me." "Hey dar, my turtle dove." "Walk along, come along, my honey," etc. At the Opera House, October 7th.

BONFIELD, Ill. Aug. 14, 1895. "I am subject to Cramps and Colic, and have used many remedies, but find Foley's Kidney Cure beats them all." W. L. YEATS. For sale by L. Fournier.

The annual convention of the Christian Endeavor societies of the tenth district of Michigan was held at Lewiston, Sept. 21th to 26th, inclusive. A large number of delegates attended.—Det. Journal.—Keep this in type till Oct. 30th, Mr. Journal. The convention did not assemble, but was adjourned in advance on account of the illness of Rev. J. M. Warren.

Dangerous Drinking Water. Death lurks in impure water. It breeds diseases, often in epidemic form. The first symptom is looseness of the bowels. These diseases are checked by taking Foley's Kidney Cure. For sale by L. Fournier.

Violin Solos played by the great McKanlass: "Witches Dance,"—Paganini. "Air Variations,"—DeBerit. "Lucia De Lammermoor,"—DeBerit. "5th Concerto,"—Rhode. "Mocking Bird," with variations—McKanlass.

"Niagara,"—Ole Bull. "Arkansas,"—Ole Bull. At the Opera House, Oct. 7th.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Skin, Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, drug gist.

## THE KLONDYKE IS ALL RIGHT WHEN YOU ARE LOOKING FOR GOLD!

BUT WHEN YOU ARE LOOKING FOR BARGAINS, GO TO CLAGGETT'S STORE.

New Goods arriving daily, Don't fail to see our new line of

GENTS, LADIES, AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

The best place in the city to buy your GEO-CERIES, and the cheapest place to buy your

SHOES.

Give us a trial order and be convinced that we CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

S. S. CLAGGETT, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## School Books!! SCHOOL BOOKS!!

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE Is Headquarters for SCHOOL BOOKS & SCHOOL SUPPLIES of all descriptions.

TABLETS from ONE CENT UP. With every FIVE and TEN CENT Tablet bought of us, we give you a

RULER FREE OF CHARGE.

LUCIEN FOURNIER, DRUGGIST AND BOOKSELLER, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Surveyor A. E. Newman, of Grayling, is in town this week, surveying and staking out 40 acres of land in the north part of the town, for the Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co., which is to be platted into lots, and put on the market next summer. It will make a beautiful residential spot and a few years hence will be studded with homes.—Osego Co. Herald.

Did You Ever Try Electric Bitters for your trouble? If not get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy, or troubled with Dizziness, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and \$1.00, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Otto's Cure. Thousands of bottles of this great German remedy are distributed every day of course by druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and all Throat and Lung Diseases, giving the people proof that Otto's Cure will cure them, and that it is the greatest triumph of medical science. For sale only by L. Fournier. Samples free. Large bottles 50 cents and 25 cents.

Interchangeable Mileage Tickets. A new form of Thousand-Mile Ticket, the result of careful consideration and discussion between the railroads and their principal patrons, will be placed on sale September 1st at all important Michigan Central ticket offices. The ticket is sold for \$30.00, with a rebate to the purchaser of \$10.00, when used up in compliance with its conditions, and is accepted on all the lines in the Central Passenger Association, 45 in number, and covering a vast extent of country. No mileage book has yet been devised so acceptable to all parties concerned and so advantageous to the holder. Every one who is likely to travel a thousand miles in a year should avail themselves of it, and should consult the nearest Michigan Central ticket agent.

There is Nothing So Good. There is nothing just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, so demand it and do not permit the dealer to sell you some substitute. He will not claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit he will claim something else to be just as good. You want Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable, and guaranteed to do good or money refunded. For Coughs, Cold, Consumption and for all affections of Throat, Chest and Lungs, there is nothing so good as Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottle free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Alpena has 4,455 children of school age, 2,434 girls and 2,021 boys.

The Golden Secret of Long Life. Keep the head cool, the feet warm and the bowels open. Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves is a vegetable preparation and acts as a natural laxative, and is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the Cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all Blood, Liver and Kidney Diseases. Call on L. Fournier, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

If advertising does not pay why is it that the Youth's Companion gets over \$800 a year for one inch space each issue? How is it that the Ladies Home Journal gets \$400 for a page ad.? Why do four advertisers pay \$6,000 each for a quarter page ad. on the back cover of Munsey's Magazine? Are advertisers throwing away money like this, or does it really pay them?

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## We have received

\*A large shipment of

## ELEGANT PILLOWS,

Which we will offer at prices that will surprise you. Come, and see them.

We have received also an

## Elegant Line

of

## Children's Hats.

JOE ROSENTHAL, One Price Clothing, Dry Goods, Hat, CAP AND SHOE HOUSE, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

The Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co., are erecting a large, brick and steel vault in the rear of their office at Lewiston.

For Sale. The Commercial House, of Grayling, is for sale. For terms, etc., address or call on John Staley, at the Exchange Bank, Grayling, Mich. apr8-tf

Our thanks are due the officers of the Ogemaw Agricultural Society for complimentary tickets to their county fair, to be held at West Branch, Oct. 7th, 8th and 9th. The officers are determined to make this the best exhibition they have ever held.

Notice. Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price. SALLING, HANSON & Co.

Yerington's College, St. Louis, Mich., will open its seventh year Sept. 27th, 1897. Courses—Teachers, Commercial Shortland Penmanship, English, Music, Elocution and Physical Culture. Tuition: For any or all studies in the college, 12 weeks, \$10; 24 weeks, \$18; 36 weeks, \$28. The common branches, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, with private lessons in Music, and all free class drills for about two dollars. For students with all free class drills, without private lessons in music, only \$10 a year. Free class drills are given and are not included in the tuition. Reading, Spelling, Letter Writing, Music, Elocution, Physical Culture, Debating and Penmanship are taught. Students may club where they have use of Boarding House, complete, for 50 cents a week, and furnish their own provisions. For all studies in the college, tuition is \$10.00. Our Commercial and Shortland Graduates hold the best positions in our largest firms. Not one of our Teachers' Course has failed at entrance examination during the past two years. Drop a card for free catalogue to C. W. YERINGTON, St. Louis, Mich. July2-14w

Mortgage Sale. DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain real estate mortgage made by Jacob Lightner and Mary L. Lightner, his wife, to Jens Michelson, which mortgage bears date Feb. 28th A. D. 1897, and is recorded in the files of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, on the 26th day of February A. D. 1897, in Liber 270, folio 270, on pages 270 and 271, on which mortgage there is now claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice the sum of ninety-seven and forty-five hundred dollars (\$97.45) as principal and interest, and the sum of four and five hundredths (\$4.05) as principal and interest, and the sum of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) attorney fee, provided for in said mortgage and by statute, and there is yet to become due upon said mortgage the sum of one hundred and ten dollars (\$110.00) as principal, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity to recover the money secured by said mortgage having been instituted.

Now therefore by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statutes in such cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of November A. D. 1897, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, the premises described in said mortgage or as much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage up to date hereof, with interest, cost and attorney fee authorized by statute, the proceeds being directed to pay the amount due on said mortgage up to date hereof, with interest, cost and attorney fee authorized by statute, the proceeds being directed to pay the amount due on said mortgage up to date hereof, with interest, cost and attorney fee authorized by statute.

Noted August 10th A. D. 1897. JENS MICHELSON, Mortgagee. JAMES K. WRIGHT, Atty. for Mortgagee. aug10-19w

Franklin's Detroit House. Most convenient and central location. Cars for every part of the city pass the door at short intervals. Elevators, steam heat, electric lights, the best, etc. Rates, \$1.50 to \$5.00 per day. H. H. JAMES & SON, Proprietors.

The Only Direct Route From All Points in MICHIGAN AND CANADA TO

DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI & THE SOUTH.

For rates and full information, address D. B. TRACY, North Pass. Agt., Jackson & Woodward Aves., Detroit, Mich. T. B. TRACY, Dist. Passenger Agt., 5 Bridge St., Toledo, Ohio. D. G. EDWARDS, Gen'l Passenger Agt., New Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. PATENTS. TRADE MARKS. COPYRIGHTS &c. Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion of their patentability. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year; \$1.00 six months; 50c three months; and 25c a month. BOOKS ON PATENTS sent free. Address MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

D. & C. PALACE STEAMER, CITY OF ALPENA.

LOW RATES—QUICK TIME—For DETROIT, PORT HURON, SAND BEACH, OSCODA, ALPENA, CHEBOYGAN, and all points east and south.

Leave St. Ignace Wednesday, at 8.30 a. m., Saturday at 1.30 p. m. Between Detroit and Cleveland daily at 11.00 p. m.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet and rates to all points. Address your Agent or

A. A. SCHANZ, G. F. & T. Agent, Detroit, Mich. Detroit and Cleveland



# OMAHA'S GREAT EXPOSITION.



Success Seems Sure for the Big Show in 1898.

WEST IS ALL IN LINE.

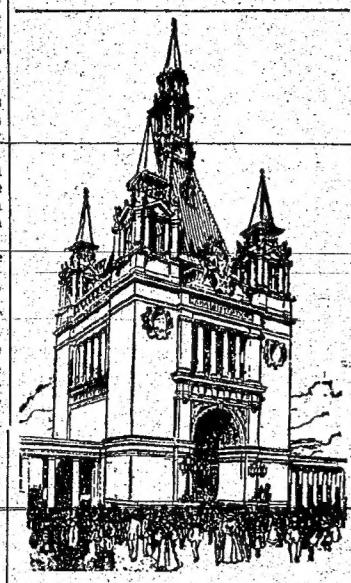
Working with Vigor to Make a Marvelous Showing.

Success now seems certain for the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition. All the West is in line, and working with vigor to make the exhibition next year a thing to be remembered, and the abundant crops of the farmers have encouraged them to join in the demonstration. Great resources will be seen, and it will prove astonishing and interesting to view the material, mineral, agricultural and industrial wealth of a section only thirty years old. The motto of the exposition is "Expositions are flashlights photographing the progress of the world," and no better place to illustrate the marvelous progress of the United States could be selected than Omaha. It had a population in 1880 of a little over 30,000; in 1890 it had with its limits over 140,000 persons. Omaha's growth is only one instance of the marvelous progress of the entire

Arkansas, W. G. Vinson; Little Rock, Calhoun George W. Parsons; Los Angeles, Colorado, Henry F. Steele; St. Louis, Missouri, John Donahue; St. Joseph, Missouri, W. H. Sutherland; St. Paul, Minnesota, Frank H. Peavey; Minneapolis, Iowa, George F. Wright; Council Bluffs, Nebraska, William Neville; North Platte, Nebraska, William J. Westerfield; Reno, North Dakota, C. A. Lounsbury; Fargo, Oregon, B. S. Cook; Salem, South Dakota, Thomas H. Wells; Hot Springs, Texas, George Reymershoelter; Galveston, Texas, Lewis W. Shurtliff; Oregan City, Washington, George W. Thompson; Tacoma, Wyoming, Frank P. Graves; Laramie, Wyoming, James Sheehy; Denver, Colorado, Charles R. Drake; Tucson, New Mexico, L. Bradford Prince; Santa Fe, Oklahoma, Eugene Wallace; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Eugene Wallace.

Electricity, applied in different scientific, industrial and decorative ways, will prove a prominent feature of the Exposition, and will cut quite a figure in the beautifying of the site now going on. The late falls and early springs of the Missouri River Valley will give ample opportunity for the landscape works and construction of the buildings in time for the opening day. This site is admirably located. It is on the bank of the Missouri River in what is known as North Omaha. On the east is the uncertain Missouri, whose swiftly running waters commence in the mountains of the northwest and continue until they mingle with the father of waters. Across the stream can be seen the high bluffs from which Council Bluffs takes its name. The tract selected as the focus for the group of main buildings measures about half a mile in length by 670 feet in width. The main entrance will be through the Arch of States in the Grand Canal court. This arch, one of the most noticeable in the group of structures, is decorated with a frieze composed of the transmississippi state, the whole being surmounted by a figure bearing the United States shield. The

trophies, six silver cups and six gold medals will be awarded to competitors in each of the following classes: For the best display of irrigating system in operation, for the best electric light service and display, for the best display illustrating the process of the manufacture of beet root sugar, for the best display of manufacturing plant in operation, as well as two more lots of similar prizes for other high-class exhibits to be designated hereafter. Visitors will enter by way of the magnificent arch, between the twin buildings of art and drama and opposite the administration arch, the palace of agriculture being on the right and the



ADMINISTRATION ARCH.

mines and mining building on the left. The canal is a smooth stretch of water, crossed occasionally by picturesque bridges. Two main terraces rise respectively at the government building and the bridge or viaduct dock. All the buildings, gateways, colonnades and bridges forming this main group are parts of a composition, each bringing its own share in the architectural effect to be produced. One point to be noted in the success of the designers is in keeping free from the influence of other expositions. The World's Fair is

diameter is 250 feet. At night the tower will be brilliantly illuminated by electricity, while at the apex a powerful flashlight will be placed. This stream of light may be seen for a distance of 150 miles. The mammoth umbrella will stand on the bluff east of the viaduct and not far from the terminal station from which passengers ascend to the midway or amusement section. This bluff rises many feet above the level of the river, and when the arms of the umbrella are extended passengers in the cars will be over 500 feet above the river. Omaha is not worrying about her ability to care for the attendance at the exposition. Bed and board for 100,000 strangers are to be provided for. There will likewise be no difficulty in getting in and out of the city during the most crowded periods of the exposition. Thirteen railway systems converge at the city. In this respect it is one of the most favorably located centers of population in the country. Eighty passenger trains arrive and depart daily, and five great railroads maintain headquarters in Omaha. A new union depot is now under construction. It will cost \$400,000 and will be completed in the spring of next year.

## A REALLY PROGRESSIVE WOMAN

Is She Who Follows the Well-Beaten Path of Life.

Edward W. Bok, writing on the theme "On Being Old-fashioned," contends that much of the so-called progress of to-day is not progressive; in fact, that "old-fashioned" women who follow well-beaten paths, adhere to old customs and accept well-established teachings, are the really progressive ones, for the reason that their efforts meet with no interruptions, nor is there possibility of collapse in whatever engages their attention. "In domestic life the 'progressive' woman has had a very busy time," says Mr. Bok. "She began by upsetting the old sewing-basket. It was narrowing to a woman, she discovered one dark morning. Likewise was cooking, and the care of children. A woman who stayed at home and looked after the comfort of her husband and children was 'wishy-washy'; she cramped her life, dwarfed her intellect, narrowed her horizon. Clubs by the score, societies by the hundred, schemes and plans by the thousand were started, organized and devised to rid 'poor woman' of her 'thralldom.' And these 'progressive' women were so busy for the elevation of their sex! But there were a few hundred thousand women who kept right on being busy elevating their children, helping their husbands, and believing that the sex in general was perfectly able to take care of itself. And these women are still busy sewing, cooking and caring for their children. And, gradually, they have been sewing classes introduced in college and seminary courses, domestic science branches attached to nearly every educational institution which girls attend, while the care of children has received the endorsement of state and the specific attention of the national government. And what of the 'progressive' woman? Truly, the places that knew her once know her no more!"

## THE YOUNGEST WHEELMAN.

Harry Slining Rides the Smallest Bicycle Made.

This is the picture of Harry W. Slining, the finest cyclist in the world. He is only seventeen months old and rides what is probably the smallest wheel ever built for practical riding. His model weighs 5 1/2 pounds, has a frame 7 1/2 inches high, and the diameter of the wheel is 10 inches. It is perfect in equipment, all the parts having been made especially for the diminutive machine. Even the lamp is a midget. Under the guidance of his father or



HARRY SLINING.

some friend of the family the little fellow pedals along Chicago boulevards with a solemn and dignified air, taking no heed of the attention he is attracting. Occasionally observing a scorching flash by crouching over the handlebars, Harry tries to do likewise, to the huge delight of the spectators. He is learning the pedal motion and is already making feeble tries at simple tricks.

## Roman Baths.

Every Roman in early days had the use of the public baths on payment of about half a farthing. These were not such structures as we call public baths, but superb buildings lined with Egyptian granite and Nubian marble. Warm water was poured into the capacious basins through wide mouths of bright and massive silver. The most magnificent baths were those of Caracalla, which had seats of marble for more than sixteen hundred people, and those of Diocletian, which had seats for three thousand people.

## Some Large Fruit Yields.

An orchard of 30 trees in New Canaan, Ct., produced 206 barrels of picked apples the eighth season from planting. A 15-year-old tree in the same neighborhood yielded 12 barrels of choice, picked apples. A grower in Ontario county, New York, sold 270 barrels from his orchard of 1 1/2 acres, and in addition had between 500 and 100 bushels of pears and cider apples. A tree in Glanstonbury, Ct., produced 95 bushels of apples. In 1891 Hale Bros., of Connecticut sold about \$24,000 worth of peaches from 35 acres. American Agriculturist.

It is as unusual to hear a kind word for a stepmother as it is to hear a kind word for a married man.

## WILL BE SAVED BY A SLAVE.

As Old African to Use His Klondike.

Among the lucky miners in the Klondike is a former slave, a grizzled old African who bears the high-sounding name of St. John Atherton. He has dug out \$30,000 in gold, and has a couple of claims which may be reasonably expected to yield \$100,000 more. He is probably the one man in Alaska who is planning to do a novel act of charity when the time comes for him to abandon his mining work and return to the civilized world.

Before the war Atherton was owned by a Georgia family which had a large plantation near Atlanta. When he got his freedom he drifted about the country doing odd jobs, and finally struck the Yukon valley, where he got work as a freighter. The ex-slave had a hard time of it for years, and when the Klondike excitement broke out he made his way to the gold fields. There he toiled in diggings which had been abandoned by white men until he found a paying streak, since which he has been accumulating money very fast. When asked what he intended to do with the \$30,000 which he has now on deposit in Dawson City, Atherton said: "I'm going back to Georgia and buy the old plantation."

"Buy the old plantation? Why, what do you mean?"

"When I was a slave my master was a rich man. He was kind to me and his daughter was just like him. Things didn't go well with him after the war, and some years ago he had to mortgage the plantation. Since then he died, and his daughter is now living on the old place alone. The time is coming when it must be sold if the mortgage is not paid, and then she will have no home. What I want to do is to get back to Georgia and buy up that mortgage. Then I will turn the plantation over to my old master's daughter and nobody can drive her away from it."

"But she won't like the idea of having one of her former slaves for a boss."

"Huh! I don't want to be a boss. I'll just stay around and look after things for her like I used to. Somebody's got to do it, and I know she'd rather have me than a stranger. It will take \$30,000 or \$35,000, and the rest of my money will keep me well as long as I live."

## CHAMPION WHISKY DRINKER.

Swallowed 303,000 Drinks in Fifty Years and Still Lives.

To Dr. Charles E. Mooney, of Lexington, Ky., must be yielded the title of champion whisky drinker of the world. The doctor claims that he has for fifty years averaged over twenty drinks of whisky daily, a grand total of 363,000 drinks. He is somewhat broken in



DR. CHARLES E. MOONEY.

health at the present time, but does not attribute this to the use of liquor, which he continues to indulge in at the old rate. When quite a young man, the doctor admits to having occasionally yielded to the influence of liquor, but he proudly declares now that he has not been drunk in over thirty years; that is, so as to forget that he is a gentleman. The facts are astounding when analyzed.

The average Kentucky drink of whisky, or average in any other place for that matter, is one gill. Get out your arithmetic and figure. If the doctor has drunk 303,000 drinks of whisky at one gill each drink he has consumed 30,300 pints, or 45,450 quarts, or 11,400 gallons. This amount of liquor will fill 181 hogsheds, or 362 barrels of the usual size in which spirits are packed. This liquor would fill oil-tank twenty feet high and eight feet in diameter. The barrels piled up in a pyramid would shut off a view of the Washington monument.

It would require fifty tons of rye or corn to make this quantity of whisky, and its actual weight would be 114,000 pounds. That is more whisky than is drunk in all of Greater New York in one week. Dr. Mooney was fifty years accomplishing the task, and aside from that he was a busy man, for a lengthy sketch of the gentleman now going the rounds of the Southern newspapers states that Dr. Mooney has had the most varied career of any man in the state of Kentucky.

For he has, in turn, been a student of old Transylvania University, a private soldier in the Mexican war, a news editor, confectioner, grocer, saloonist, editor, actor and doctor. He was born January 15, 1824, in Mobile, Ala. He, however, went to Kentucky when he was nine years of age and laid the foundation for that thirst which has rendered him forever famous in that commonwealth. —New York Journal.

## Glass Bangles.

Both Hindoo and Mussulman women wear glass bangles, and in the Northwest Provinces they are regarded as sacred objects. If a glass bangle be accidentally broken, its pieces must be gathered together and kissed three times. Every Hindoo woman wears these ornaments until her husband dies, when she breaks them with a brick or a stone, and substitutes gold or silver ones, the sign in the north of India that the wearer is a widow. Thus it is that the demand for glass bangles is never-falling.

## A Lesson in Economy.

A story is told of the late Baron Hirsch that conveys a valuable lesson. After writing a message announcing the gift of a fortune to a school, the great millionaire went over the telegram carefully a second time, condensing it so as to save a franc.

Nothing so effectually subdues a young man with the swell head as marriage.

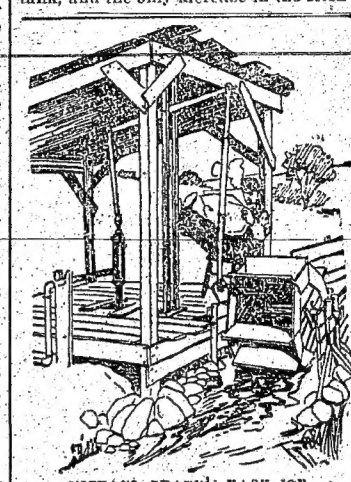
## EASY WAY OF GETTING RICH.

Let's a Little Water Wheel Pull Wealth Out of the Barren Land.

Michael Grath of Bradford, Pa., a long time ago owned a little tract of land that was as sterile and barren as a strip of the Jersey coast. He tilled and plowed until he was wrinkled and bent, and all he got was barely enough to keep body and soul together. But one day he found that that barren little strip of land was oozing with oil. He said nothing about it, but he redoubled his efforts and after awhile he had enough money saved to put down a well. The well was not a gusher; it was what is known in the oil regions as a "small producer" and yielded on an average twelve barrels a day.

While Grath was looking about for some method to pipe his oil to the main canal and swell the tiny creek which passed through his farm until its course was changed and it flowed by his well. That was all the Irishman needed. At practically no expense beyond the cost of cutting a little timber from his land, he rigged up a water wheel and soon nature was merely pumping her treasures into a neighboring tank owned by one of the big pipe-lines, and Grath was charging her work up to the company at so much a barrel.

When she had slaved long enough for Grath to make some money he put down another well, which, like the first, proved to be a small producer. The supply from this well was pumped by the same wheel into the same neighboring tank, and the only increase in the Irish-



MICHAEL GRATH'S EASY JOB.

man's labor was to charge double the sum for the work nature was doing. Grath sometimes employs a man and sometimes he doesn't, but he gets rich just the same. On a rainy spell he can sleep most of the day and wake up to find himself just so many dollars richer, and when he goes off on a three days' fishing he comes back to find his fortune is just so much greater than it was.

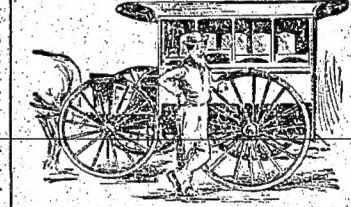
It matters little to him what the price of oil may be. Even with it down to 50 cents a barrel, he is sure of an income of \$12 a day, and that is enough to meet all his needs. When there is dollar oil he waxes rich fast, and his slave does the work for him at the same rate. For years he has watched her, and never once has she gone on a strike or asked for shorter hours.

## FOLLOWED THE TRAIL OF '49.

An Emigrant Who Made His Way Over the Mountains to California.

In these days of winged express trains and swift-flying Pullmans it is interesting to hear of the journey to California made over the old emigrant trail and manly by a herdic.

A. G. Ross and his family wished to go to California to settle, but they did



THE HERDIC.

not have money enough for railway fares, says a New York exchange. So they fitted up a caravansary, consisting of a herd, which was an old street car, a buggy and a wagon. In these they stored their possessions, and in one corner of the herd they fitted out a knife-sharpening establishment. By Mr. Ross' genius as itinerant grinder they managed to make enough to live. They crossed the desert and the mountains by the old '49 trail, which had been so long in disuse as to be half obliterated and very dangerous.

## How Julius Runs a Farm.

"Where is your brother now?" asked a citizen as he seated himself in a barber's chair to be shaved.

"Wilo, little Julius?" inquired the barber.

"Oh, he was now a farmer."

"That's funny. I didn't think he was strong enough to farm. He didn't weigh more than a hundred pounds."

"He says dot der yerk was pretty hard, but he stand him all right, and you couldn't know him now. He was fatter as me."

"What kind of a farm has he got?"

"He's got a cow und chicken farm."

"Suppose he milks the cows?"

"Sein. Julius' wife she milks der cows."

"He looks after the chickens, then?"

"Sein. Julius' wife she do dot."

"Well, what does Julius do?"

"He goes to market two times a week."

## Largest Dry Dock.

There is now in process of construction in England, at the order of the Spanish Government, for the port of Olugapio, in the Philippine Islands, the largest floating dock of its kind in the world. It is over 450 feet long, 117 feet wide, and 38 1/2 feet deep. This dock, the sides of which are of steel, will rest on six iron pontoons, each fourteen feet deep. Powerful pumping engines will lift a vessel weighing 12,000 tons in two hours. The dock will accommodate a vessel 500 feet long. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

When a man attends a concert wearing a pair of new shoes he is pretty apt to find it necessary to stand up all evening.



Isaac—"Haf a cigar, Cohen?" Cohen—"Val's der madder mit it!"—Truth.

Clerk—"You say you will take this hammock, miss?" She—"Yes, but I want two of them." Clerk—"Very well, madam."—Life.

A stumbling-block: "What is the objection of the politicians to the civil-service reform system?" "The examination questions."—Truth.

Clergyman—"My boy, do you know it's wicked to fish on the Sabbath?" Youngster—"I isn't fishing; I'm teaching this 'ere worm to swim."—Tit-Bits.

Benedict (proudly)—"My wife kisses me good night regularly." Rounder (bitterly)—"Women are suspicious creatures, ain't they?"—Boston Herald.

First Boarder—"I wonder the land-lady lets him stay; everybody can see that he drinks." Second Boarder—"Yes; but he never has any appetite in the morning."—Punch.

Cook (to policeman)—"How neatly you carve that goose!" (With a sudden outburst of jealousy) "You have deceived me! I am not your first love."—Fleegende Blatter.

"Wily George, you haven't smoked any of those cigars I gave you for a birthday present?" "No, dear. I couldn't find it in my heart to burn anything you gave me."—Jugend.

Yeast—"That man Doughton is very skeptical. Unless he sees a thing, he won't believe it exists." Crimzonbeak—"He never ran into a rocking-chair in the dark, then?"—Yonkers Statesman.

"What do you regard as the most important event of the century?" asked the philosopher. "Well," answered the wheelman, "the finish is about as satisfactory as any part of the run."—Truth.

Tibbs—"She isn't only a fine-looking girl, but they say she has fifty thousand pounds in her own right." Nibbs—"What would you do if you had a wife like that?" Squibs—"Nothing."—Judy.

"I," said the pompous actor, "was once where the shells fell so thick and fast that to escape them was impossible." "And you are alive to tell it?" "Oh, yes. The shells were loaded with eggs."—Detroit Free Press.

Farmer Summerboard (to his son)—"Enoch, I guess it's about time to prune them vines." Miss Cidgett (one of the boarders)—"Oh, do you raise your own prunes? I thought you bought them at the grocery?"—Puck.

"They say, Grumpy, that the Queen of England has sixty pianos, and doesn't play any of them." "I'm a little bit cramped this spring, but I'll buy my daughter fifty-nine more if she'll follow the queen's example."—Household Words.

Mr. Grabenthal—"Little they has ruined dot type-writer I got him for his birthday." Mrs. Grabenthal—"Vot has he done with the beautiful type-writer?" Mr. Grabenthal—"He has got der dollar-mark vorn outd already!"—Truth.

Actress (who thinks of having her diamonds stolen for the sake of the advertisement)—"Has any one ever been robbed at this hotel?" Guest (summer hotel)—"None of my friends have. We all took the precaution to settle about ten before we came."—New York Weekly.

"Did I understand you to say that you didn't have any company in the kitchen while I was out, Katie?" "Yes, mum; that's what I said." "But I smell the tobacco from a pipe all through the house." "Yes, mum; the policeman was in for half an hour, mum, but we were in the parlor."—Yonkers Statesman.

Mrs. Cobwigger—"I've been reading an article entitled 'Will the New Woman Smoke?' What do you think, my dear?" Cobwigger—"If she does she'll soon die out." Mrs. Cobwigger—"How so?" Cobwigger—"Because she'll buy bargain counter cigars at 40 cents a box."—New York Journal.

"What would you do if I turned you down?" she shyly asked, as they sat on the sofa. The young man looked straight ahead, but said nothing. After a silence lasting about a minute and a half she nudged him with her elbow and said, "Didn't you hear my question?" He looked around, alarmed. "I beg your pardon," he replied; "I thought you were addressing the gas."—Punch.

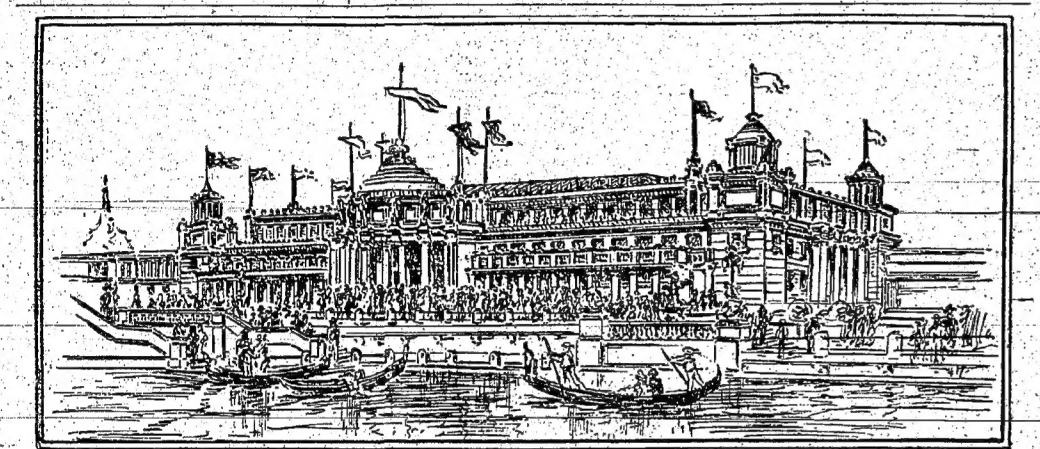
"Last night," said the pessimist, "I went all over this town trying to find a person who seemed to be enjoying himself." "How many did you find?" "Not one," said the pessimist, gloomily. "If you had come up to my room about twelve-thirty," remarked the optimist, "you might have seen one." "Humph," said the pessimist, "and what were you doing?" "I was asleep," said the optimist. —Boston Budget.

## Prisonless Iceland.

In Iceland there are no prisons, and the inhabitants are so honest in their habits that such defenses to property as locks, bolts and bars are not required; nor are there any police in the island. Yet its history for 1,000 years records no more than two thefts. Of these two cases, one was that of a native who was detected after stealing several sheep, but as he had done so to supply his family who were suffering for want of food, when he had broken his arm, provisions were furnished to him and work was found for him when able to do it, and meanwhile he was placed under medical care; but the stigma attached to his crime was considered sufficient punishment. The other theft was by a German, who stole seventeen sheep. But as he was in comfortable circumstances, the sentence passed upon him was that he should sell all his property, restore the value of what he had stolen and then leave the country or be executed; and he left at once.

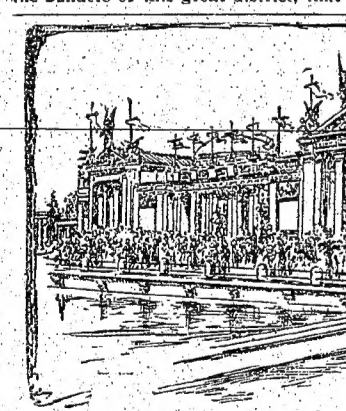
"There's a period in women's life when she thinks of nothing but dress." "What period is that?" "From the cradle to the grave."

A crazy man always has enough sense to be able to shoot straight.



MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

Trans-Mississippi country. In 1870 the states west of the Mississippi river had 6,435,167 people; to-day the population is over 20,000,000. Many of the states whose wonderful progress and whose diversified resources will be shown in the exhibits to be placed in the exposition buildings were carved out of a region that three decades ago was a wilderness of prairie, sage brush and sand-hills. It is to signalize the achievements of the builders of this great district, that



FINE ARTS BUILDING.

the exposition was projected in 1895. At a congress held at Omaha, delegates from twenty-four states formulated the enterprise, and work has been going on until it is now settled that its gates will open June 1, 1898, and close November 1 of the same year. Financially the enterprise is in excellent shape. Subscriptions to the stock amount to over \$500,000, the greater part of which was pledged and paid by citizens of Omaha. Included in this sum are the subscriptions and donations of the great railway systems and street car lines, amounting in all to \$100,000. Other railways whose lines traverse the territory will donate liberal sums. The manager of the department of ways and means is confident the grand total of stock subscriptions will reach \$1,000,000 during the present year.

The Nebraska Legislature appropriated \$100,000 to cover the cost of state buildings and exhibits.

Illinois has appropriated \$43,000 for a building and exhibits, to be administered under a commission appointed by the Governor. Iowa was the first state to make a preliminary appropriation to cover the cost of representation at the exposition. Montana has appropriated \$15,000, while individual citizens have pledged a like amount, making \$30,000. Utah appropriated \$8,000 and the Governor was authorized to name a commission. Other states and territories will send large state exhibits collected through private enterprise, relying upon their Legislatures to reimburse them later. Under an act of Congress approved in June, 1896, the exposition is granted recognition as a national and international affair.

The men and women, to whom the work of the exposition has been entrusted thus far, represent all the western states. The president is Gordon W. Wattles, president of board of women managers. Mrs. Winona S. Sawyer. Following are the vice presidents appointed to date:



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

of education is under the superintendency of the woman's board. Manufactures, mines and mining and liberal arts are under the direct control of the manager of the department of exhibits. The ground plan discloses the intent of the managers to devote liberal space to live stock and agricultural exhibits. Nearly eighty acres at the north end of the vast inclosure have been set apart for a racing course, live stock stalls, a ten-acre irrigating exhibit in operation, agricultural exhibits, etc. The aggregate premiums for live stock will not be less than \$20,000 nor more than \$80,000. Special prizes consisting of six gold







## LOVE'S MISSION.

Love is the centre and circumference. The cause and aim of all things; 'tis the key To sorrow and joy, and the recompense For all the ills that have been or may be.

Love is the crown that glorifies, the curse That brands and burdens; 'tis life and death; 'tis the great law of the universe; And nothing can exist without its breath.

Love is the impulse which directs the world, And all things know it and obey its power; Man, in the maelstrom of his passions whirled, The hand that takes the pollen to the flower.

The earth, uplifting her bare pulsing breast To fervent kisses of the wooing sun; Each boy every creative's love's best.

Which everywhere instinctively is done. Love is the only thing that pays for birth, Or makes death welcome. Oh, dear God, above This beautiful but sad perplexing earth.

Phy the souls that know or know not love. **ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.**

## UNCLE JUDSON'S CRUST.

A dapper little man, with a silky yellow mustache which curled up jauntily at the ends, came out and closed the door softly behind him. "Mr. Hardacre says he will see you in a few minutes. Will you be seated?" and the little man turned and began to rustle the papers on his desk as if he were very busy indeed.

Willis Everett dropped down in a chair close to the railing, fussed with his hat and watched for Judson Hardacre's door to open. He thought it was a rather cold reception for an uncle to give his nephew, and yet his mother had warned him what to expect.

"Your uncle Judson," she had said, "is very much devoted to his business. He has never in his life had time to give to his friends, and people say that he is crusty and hard-hearted, but I am sure that my brother Judson has as kind a heart as any man living, if only you can reach it."

Willis had come to his uncle as a last resort. He had just finished his junior year in college, and he knew that the completion of his own course would depend on his earnings during the summer. His father had been able to supply him with money, although not so liberally as he really needed for the first three years of his college life, but hard times had ruined his business, and it was all he could do to pay rent and groceries bills, not to mention the provision of clothing for the younger children.

"I want to see you finish up with your class," he had said to Willis, "but it is out of the question for me to furnish the money. You will have to get out and see what you can do for yourself."

And Willis had tried his best to get a position. But he found that he was compelled to compete in this struggle for an opportunity to make a living with men older and more experienced than himself, who knew better what the employers required. One man said he would take Willis on trial, but he couldn't pay him anything for a few months; another said he had a position, but he wished to give it to a man who intended to remain with him permanently and work up the business, and now he was watching for the door of his uncle's private office to open.

He had not seen his uncle in several years. He remembered the last meeting without any exuberance of pleasure. Uncle Judson had called on his mother one afternoon, and he had come in warm and excited from a tennis game.

"What's that thing you have got in your hand?" his uncle asked, after his mother had presented him. "Why, a tennis racket."

"Sarah, can't you teach your children to go into better business than dawdling around in white trousers with a toy bat?"

Even as Willis thought of it now, he felt his cheeks tingle with mingled mortification and anger.

"Mr. Hardacre is ready to see you," said the dapper little man.

Willis slipped quietly into the private office. He saw his uncle sitting at a handsome roll-top desk and glaring at him from under his shaggy gray brows. He had a square, lean face, with a determined chin, and his hair was coarse and gray.

"Well, sir."

"I am in search of work," said Willis, somewhat falteringly; "father can't supply me with money for my last year in college and unless I can earn it I can't go."

"That's just what I told your mother before she married Everett. Now that he has got a family of boys he can't educate 'em. But she wouldn't listen to any of my advice."

The hot blood surged into Willis' face. He couldn't bear this reference to his hard-working, noble-minded father, who had sacrificed everything in order that his boys might have their schooling.

"My father has done the best he could," Willis said, hotly. "I can't listen to anything against him. If you have nothing I can do," and Willis turned and started toward the door with his shoulders thrown back.

facture and sale of lumber. It's very prosaic—you can't wear white trousers—might get soiled."

Willis kept his temper, although every one of his uncle's words stung him to the quick.

"I understand all that," he said, "and I am willing to do anything from wood-sawing up that will enable me to save a little money."

"Wood-sawing, eh?" said Judson Hardacre, and the grim smile again curved his lips. "Let me see your hands."

Willis held out his hands—they were certainly rather small and white, although tennis playing had worn a few hard callouses on the right palm.

"I thought so," said Uncle Judson; "tennis hands, eh?"

"They may be soft now, but I assure you, Uncle Judson, I am not afraid of any kind of work which will help me finish my course."

At the sound of the unfamiliar words, "Uncle Judson," Judson Hardacre glanced up sharply, and then he said rather more gruffly than before: "Well, I'll take you at your word. Times are dull, and I haven't much of anything else besides chopping and sawing."

Judson Hardacre pressed a button and a tall, quiet man with a pen thrust behind his ear stepped in to the room. "Calkins, this is Willis Everett. He will go to work to-morrow morning at the Edwardsburg mill at \$30 a month. He will board at the company's hotel. Have him report to Matthews. Let me know each week how he is doing."

"I'm very much obliged to you, Willis, faltering, realizing that at last he had found a job.

"Don't thank me yet," said his uncle, almost gruffly; "you may not want to after you have been working for awhile."

Willis went home in high spirits. "Mother, mother," he called; "I've got a job at last—and a job from Uncle Judson, too!"

That afternoon Willis packed his satchel and took the train down the valley for Edwardsburg, where the Hardacres were located. It was about twenty-five miles from home, and he had never been in the place except on his bicycle, and he hardly knew where the mills were located. But he found them easily enough, and with the foreman, Matthews—a big, red-faced, stoop-shouldered giant with a voice like a foghorn, Matthews read the letter, and then glanced at Willis keenly and half contemptuously.

"Well," he said; "be on hand at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, and I'll put you to work."

Willis found a place in the company's boarding house—a single bunk in an attic room with four other men. The walls were dingy, the floor was covered with coarse matting and the bedding did not look any too clean. One little cobwebby window commanded a view of a vast heap of sawdust and slabs. Supper was served on a long table covered with oilcloth, and the tea was brought in by men valeters who laughed and joked one another. The workmen came in with their sleeves rolled up, and ate almost in silence.

In the morning Willis was set to loading slabs from the waste pile into a box car which stood on a siding near at hand. One man handed them down from the pile, a second tossed them into the car and a third carried them up. Willis was given the easiest job—that of piling—but he was compelled to keep up with the other two. The slivers stuck into his soft palms, and the jagged bark bruised his arms.

Besides that it was a hot June day without a breath of air stirring in the car. For an hour or two he stood it pretty well, but before noon he began to feel that he should drop in his tracks, but he was determined never to give up. He was a cog in the machinery of the big mill, and he proposed to do his duty until he broke down. Never was a sweeter music than the sound of the noon whistle. He wearily dropped the last slab and staggered into the dining-room of the boarding house. At first he was too tired to eat, but he managed to swallow a little dinner, and by 1 o'clock he felt better. But he knew he never could last through the long afternoon at the same work, and it was with a deep feeling of relief that he heard Matthews order his crew from the car-loading to the sawdust chutes. Here he was required to stand knee-deep in soft sawdust at the end of the chute, where the waste of the mill came blowing out in a dusty cloud, and shovel for dear life to keep himself from being buried. It was hot, wearing work, and by the time the afternoon was finished Willis was thoroughly discouraged.

But he was naturally vigorous of body, and although his uncle had made fun of his tennis and football, he knew now how much good strength they had added to his muscles. He awakened the next morning lame in every joint and with his hands almost raw with blisters.

"But I'll stick to it," he said, gritting his teeth; "I've got to get through college next year."

That day he was paired with a big, red-bearded Scotchman, and they were assigned to the work of trimming up some timbers with a long cross-cut saw. For a few hours Willis bent bravely back and forth. It was fearfully hard work, particularly because he did not understand the science of getting the greatest results from the least effort. Toward noon the big Scotchman, who had been watching him keenly, found that the saw would need filing. Willis never felt more grateful for anything in his life, and in the afternoon he was enough rested to continue the work.

And so it went on, day after day. Before the end of the second week Willis grew somewhat hardened, and although the work was still very hard, he did not grow painfully exhausted. He also found that the other men were good-hearted, kindly fellows and always ready to help him where they could. Before the middle of July Matthews, the big foreman, had given him the place of checker and scaler in the temporary absence of the regular checker. This was much easier work, and Willis did it with a quickness and thoroughness and kept his accounts so accurately that Matthews more than once granted him satisfaction.

About this time Willis saw his uncle for the first time. Judson Hardacre came around with the superintendent,

examining the work of the mill, and he must have seen Willis as he stood with his pen and pencil where the lumber shot from the whirling saws, but he gave no sign of recognition. It hurt Willis' sensitive nature, but he only set his teeth the harder.

"I'm making the money," he said to himself, "and I'm going back to college."

None of the men knew that he was Judson Hardacre's nephew. He had said nothing about it, preferring to stand on his own merits, and his uncle had been equally silent.

About the middle of September Willis resigned his job, much to the regret of the big foreman, who had come to like the clever, prompt young man.

"When you try to get a job somewhere else," he said, "just let me know and I'll give you a good recommendation."

It was said in a blunt, honest way, and no praise that Willis ever had received had sounded so sweet in his ears.

"By the way, Everett," said Matthews, as he paid over the last salary check; "Mr. Hardacre wished me to ask you to call and see him as soon as you get back to town."

Willis wondered why his uncle should care to have anything to do with him, but he called the next afternoon. He had grown brown of face and his hands were calloused and muscular. When he came in Judge Hardacre said, gruffly:

"Well, how much money have you saved this summer?"

"Nearly \$75."

"Is that enough to take you through college?"

"No, sir; but I shall start with it. Father thinks he can help me toward the end of the year."

"How did you like your work?"

"Parts of it I liked very well, Uncle Judson, but it was too hard for me at first."

At the words, "Uncle Judson," Judson Hardacre looked up sharply. It was not at all usual for any one to address him as a relative, and somehow the hard lines of his face softened and his shoulders shook a little, as if he were laughing somewhere inside.

"Well, my boy," he said, "you've showed yourself pretty plucky this summer. You've got the genuine Hardacre blood in you. Let me tell you, I've watched you a good deal more closely than you thought, and I like you, sir. Yes, I like you."

He held out one hand, and Willis, flushing red and then paling again with surprise and pleasure, grasped it warmly.

"Let's be friends," said the old man; "I haven't many of 'em, and I need a good one," and his voice took on a half-pitiful tone. Then he changed the subject.

"Here's a check for \$400. Get your last year of schooling and don't scribble on the expenses. If you need more let me know. And when you get through come back here. I've got a good place for you in my office, where you will have a chance to work up."

Willis, stammered his thanks and stumbled, half-dazed, toward the doorway. His uppermost thought at that moment was:

"How happy my father will be."

As he reached the door his Uncle Judson called after him:

"And, say, just go ahead and play all the tennis and football you want to. Uncle Judson's crust was broken."

The Last Bugle-Call.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat has discovered that the last summons to battle in the Civil War was a bugle-call to charge, given by Nathaniel Sisson on the field of Appomattox.

Mr. Sisson enlisted when the war broke out, and at its close was a bugler under Custer. His regiment was in the saddle before day on the eventful eighth day of April, and began to skirmish with the enemy. An hour later they reached the position from which the memorable call to charge was blown.

The next morning two of General Gordon's aids rode out in advance of the column. One of them carried a towel fastened to a musket. General Gordon stated afterward that the towel was soiled and ragged; but, old and torn as it was, it carried a message of peace to the whole country.

General Custer, seeing this flag of truce, halted his charging column and rode alone to the tent of the Confederate General. When he came out he said to General Kapehart, uncovering his head: "General Lee is treating for capitulation."

The war was over.

The men nearest to him caught the quiet words and burst into a frenzied cheer. They were men who had fought bravely, but who thanked God now that the war was ended. The cheer swept down the valley, and the hills shook with the shout—which meant peace.

## STATISTICS OF CROPS.

### THE EVOLUTION OF A RATIONAL BASIS OF INFORMATION.

Stimulus to the Science in This Country—Work and Reputation of Two Experts—Discrediting of the Government's Reports—Advantage Gained by a Few Speculators.

The development of statistics, which in modern times has become one of the marked characteristics of intellectual nations—being in Germany carried to the height of a science and pervading nearly all their "problems" as an element in their solution—has been chiefly neglected in this country, although of late years a beginning has been made. It would not be surprising if the principal advance in the science in this country should be made through the perceived value of scientifically gathered and prepared statistics to money-making, especially in the field of speculation. Abroad it is the Government which has been the promoter of statistics; in the United States it has been less so, and the Government results have been less perfect, because of the complication of civil service with politics.

Three or four years ago two men—B. W. Snow and E. M. Thoman—who had been employed in the division of statistics of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, having learned all that the Government had to teach them in the way of gathering and preparing statistics, and having perceived that the Government was handicapped by the burden of politics which lay on all Government endeavor, and that much better results were attainable if the same aims were prosecuted as a private enterprise, went to Chicago, and there separately established themselves as crop statisticians. They utilized what they had learned at Washington, and they added what they saw was lacking to the Government work. They opened large offices, and secured correspondents at every essential point throughout the country—not as many as the Government had, but a better selected and more compact and better organized corps. They adopted classifications and a method only known fully to themselves, for secrecy is one of the accompaniments of their business. Judged by the results, the method is certainly scientific and sound. Their rise in reputation was rapid. The comparatively brief period during which they have been putting out their reports has sufficed to place them in the front rank in their line. They speedily gained the patronage of some of the richest and heaviest dealers and speculators in the country, and their reports are to-day regarded as little less than infallible.

The most significant feature of the business is that each of the statisticians labors and grows rich (such is the report, at all events) with an exceedingly limited number of subscribers. In other words, the enormous expense the statisticians incur in acquiring the vast amount of information necessary from an army of correspondents, and in maintaining a large office force to deal with this mass of communications, is borne by a few men, who find it profitable to bear it and to add large sums for the compensation of the statisticians. Just how limited the number of subscribers is is not known to any except the statisticians themselves, and, perhaps, their most confidential employees. It is not known to the subscribers, nor does any one of them know who the other subscribers are. It is, however, known, or at least thoroughly believed, that the number is very small, for upon that fact depends the value of the reports to speculators. If everybody, or any great number, had them, so many would have an equal knowledge that all special advantage would be gone. The subscribers, therefore, are held in "close corporation," and the reports command a high figure. Not an exchange in the country receives them. After the few have been seen and acted, then they are published, and if any gleanings are to be had, "very good, you are welcome," say Messrs. Snow and Thoman, and their subscribers. One of the statisticians' performances is to parallel the Government reports—that is, knowing the methods employed by the Government, they use the same, and produce in advance of the Government reports almost duplicate of them. These are also for their subscribers, and enable them to anticipate those competitors who have faith in the Government reports, or are unable to command the special service of the experts. The more thorough test to which the Government reports have been subjected since such rivals have risen has led to the discovery—or the belief—that Government is often exceedingly erroneous in its estimates, and in consequence its publications on the crops have been greatly discredited within the last few years. They have been found to differ both as to acreage and crop production, not only with the statisticians and the trade papers, but with the severe State reports, and the public has preferred to believe that the Government is wrong. The discrepancy has amounted to as much as 75,000,000 bushels and from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 million acres, on the wheat crop alone. It may be curious, but it is true, that investors and speculators prefer to take as accurate almost any report rather than the Government's.—New York Post.

The Champion Big Dog.

The largest dog in this country is the property of Wayne Bailey of Rutland, Vt. When weighed the other day he tipped the scales at 267 pounds.

When the animal weighed 244 pounds a prominent dog fancier declared him to be the largest dog in the world. Repeatedly Mr. Bailey has been urged to put Nero on exhibition at the big dog shows, but he has never thought it advisable.

Nero is a handsome half-German and half-English mastiff, fawn brindle in color, his huge head being of a trifle darker shade. He sets up firmly on his legs and is remarkably well proportioned. He is as agile and lively on his feet as a cat, and the other day caught a big rat in his master's barn.

He makes a splendid watchdog, but is withal a kind and affectionate animal. Mr. Bailey bought him at West Rutland when he was six months old. He is now 4 years old. At the time of purchase Nero weighed 102 pounds. The animal is a product of Mr. Winchester's kennels at Fair Haven.

Nero is provided with a strong leather harness, as he cannot wear a collar. The animal stands up, from the ground, 3 1/2 inches and girls 50 inches. The dog's head is unusually large, measuring 30 inches, and from tip to tip he measures 6 feet 3/4 inches.

Found a Big Pearl in a Clam.

C. H. Underwood, steward of the Rhode Island Yacht Club at Potter's Cove, a day or two ago became possessed of one of the finest pearls ever seen in these parts. Underwood was making a quahaug chowder at the time, and with a chopping knife was cutting up the quahaugs, when the knife came in contact with what he thought was a piece of shell. He made an examination and found a white and lustrous pearl. The gem was egg-shaped, of high gloss, and absolutely perfect. In fact, no pearl, so far as known, has ever been found like it. Mr. Underwood showed his find to a friend and the spot was offered a high figure. The finder has opened a million quahaugs, and this is the only pearl above the size of a pinhead that he ever found. Out of curiosity he took it to a jeweller and learned that it was a novelty which could not be duplicated in any of the gem markets in this country. Ira G. Whittier, the jeweller, weighed it, and it tipped his scales at 37 1/2 grains.—Providence Journal.

The Peculiar Amusement of a Little Kentucky Town.

People of the little mountain town of Sharpburg, Ky., have a peculiar diversion known as "egg-throwing." Formerly Sharpburg was the scene of many shootings and cuttings, but the boys amuse themselves now by throwing eggs at one another. The eggs cost but little more than did the 44-calibre cartridges used in their Winchester, and since they have been throwing eggs nobody has been seriously wounded.

The heaviest battles occur on Saturday night. Jim Strong is the captain of one egg-throwing band and Bill Eversole is the captain of the other. Each man has to provide himself with a dozen eggs, and of course it is to his interest that he buys them where he can get them the cheapest. As no individual is to be struck by his neighbor, the boys require the eggs to be thrown in this way:

the dealers in country produce here are able to realize at least cost price on their sickest eggs.

Last Saturday night's battle was a glorious one. The moon was shining and the boys lined up for the fray about 9 o'clock. Every member of the two companies was present. The captains did not throw, simply directing the movements of their men. Each man had his full quota of eggs when the battle began. The first volley was thrown by Strong's men, and six men on the Eversoles side were struck. Then the Eversoles began to throw eggs, and at their first volley seven Strong men were marked, and one egg carried away the cap of Captain Strong. Then the throwing became indiscriminate, and no attempt at volley work was made.

The sport did not cease until the entire 480 eggs were thrown. Nearly every man had been plastered and the captains were regular omelets from head to foot. It was decided that Strong's men won the fight. The most casual observer passing along the street next morning could have told there had been an egg battle, for the houses, sidewalks, fences, and curbstones were plastered with eggs and shells.—Chicago Record.

Children and Wheels.

While bicycling in moderation is one of the best forms of exercise for many adults, particularly the gouty and those who lead sedentary indoor lives, indulgence in it by the young should be hedged about with many precautions. When not overdone, it is probably as beneficial to children as to their elders, but it is less needed, since the young, especially boys, seldom suffer for want of exercise, their outdoor games giving them, as a rule, all they need. But aside from this there is positive danger in the wheel, arising from the proneness of children to compete with adults—to ride too long, too fast and too far.

Wheeling resembles stair-climbing in its nature and effects. No mother would allow her child to run, up the steps of the Washington Monument two or three times a day, yet she will let him take his bicycle and race over country roads for miles, his little heart pumping 150 or 200 times a minute, and fondly thinks it is doing him good. It is just here that the danger lies—the heart is strained, overstrained; it is dilated and then enlarged; it works continuously to its full strength, drawing on all its reserve force, and by the time the child has become a man the heart is permanently tired and may possibly stop short some day without warning.

Children need not be forbidden the use of the bicycle, but parents should see to it that they have properly constructed saddles, and that they do not "scorch" climb steep hills, ride against high winds or ride at all more than a few miles at a stretch. Unfortunately it is these very feats that they are often incited by their elders to perform. There are few more piteous sights, to one who has seen the consequences of such folly, than that of a tiny child on a tiny wheel struggling up a hill after a six-foot father and a seasoned mother.—Youth's Companion.

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## THE BALLARAT GOLD FIELDS.

### Miners Kicked the Sand About and Picked Up Fortunes.

The Alaska gold fields are not the richest in the world, for virgin gold; nor are the "funds" there more sensational than those in the famous Australian fields in Victoria. The reverent excitement and mad rush to the Klondike gold fields recall the scenes and human pictures of the Ballarat and Bendigo (sandhurst) gold fields of Australia. Ballarat and Bendigo proved to be the richest finds, and the richest auriferous bed the world has ever seen. For more than three years after the first discovery of gold on the field, "too-pick" miners walked the valleys and the ravines hunting for nuggets on the surface; perhaps on no hundred fields in the world were so many and valuable nuggets ever found than on those neighboring fields of Ballarat and Bendigo, in the colony of Victoria.

"Too-pick miners" were those without tool or pan, who simply walked about the field and picked up the yellow "pebbles" as they could find them among the sand and stones which they scattered with the toes of their shoes. They kicked for gold, strange to say; they were highly rewarded for their silly effort—silly from a miner's standpoint. A single example of the "pick" of these "too-picks" was a young fellow who had heard the marvelous stories of gold at Ballarat. He was a "new chum," but he had a sweetheart. One morning he made her tender feet golden by picking up a big bonanza toadstool and left Geelong for the fields, sixty miles up the Black Hills, promising her that he would return and marry her as soon as he had picked up the bonanza toadstool full of nuggets, which, he assured her, wouldn't be much longer than it would take him to walk there and back.

Reaching Ballarat, the young enthusiast began kicking the stones and dirt about in search of his treasure. No more earnest or persistent miner "dished" under the red of Mount Buninyong, where the rich find was first made. He had no tent, so he slept in the open, with his bottle in his clutch. Weeks passed in and out. On the sixth Sunday he walked into the home of his sweetheart and handed her a yellow lemonade bottle. The virgin nuggets made it yellow. It was full of gold, \$15,000 worth. The couple married, and upon this foundation built their fortunes in Geelong, where they now live, unless the old "home yearning" has driven them back to their native heath in England. Facts like these set the public mind mad.

In less than eighteen months from the sensational find at Buninyong, 50,000 people tented on the Ballarat field, picking, dishing or kicking for gold. From that day, in 1854, until now there have never been less than 40,000 miners on the field. There are now nearly 100,000 people in the city of Ballarat living on the hundreds of miles of drives beneath it, the Band and Albion claim alone having nearly 100 miles of drives, and shafts nearly 3,000 feet deep. So mad was the rush, and so eager the crowd that no one thought of taking time to build a house. For years—until the alluvial country was immeasurably turned over—nuggets into fixed claims, and the Bendigo "rush" diverted the stream—the city of Ballarat was a city of white tents. The first brick chimney was a curiosity. It still stands.

The gold escorts which brought the famous treasure into Melbourne gave that 100 miles of country the aspect of a military patrol. Every tongue told of the suffering and chagrin of the unlucky ones, and no one found his head cool enough to figure out the loss an alluvial field was to the country. Men foolishly sold their farms, stock, stores, boats, jewels or whatever, and rushed pell-mell to this excited canvas city, half prepared, and either ate and tramped out their gold in search of more gold or had it mercilessly taken from them.

Son of a Siamese Twin.

W. L. Bunker, of Milan, Kan., who is said to have raised the largest wheat crop in Sumner County, is a son of one of the famous Siamese twins. When the twins had become rich they settled in North Carolina, bought two large plantations adjoining each other, and married two sisters. They divided their time between the two places, spending a day and